

2002 Corrections Briefing Report

**Kansas Department of Corrections
January 2002**

Charles E. Simmons
Secretary

A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

The Organization	1
Mission, Vision, Goals	1
Duties and responsibilities.....	1
Organizational Chart.....	2
Management	3
Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans	4
Systemwide Management & Support Initiatives	5
Strategic Action Planning.....	5
Services to Victims	6
Information Technology	7
Budget and Staffing	9
<u>Budget</u>	9
KDOC Budget in Context of the State Budget	9
Systemwide Expenditure Summary: All Funds	10
Governor's Budget Recommendations FY 2003: All Funds	11
Systemwide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund.....	12
KDOC Budget, by Funding Source	13
Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities	14
Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations	15
VOI/TIS (Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-In-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program..	18
<u>Staffing</u>	19
Authorized FTE in FY 2002	19
KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1990	20
Workforce Profile	22
Vacancies in Uniformed Staff.....	24
Turnover.....	25
Operational Staffing Levels.....	26
Issue Profiles	27
<u>Population & Capacity</u>	27
Capacity vs. Inmate Population 1985-2002	27
Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2002 Inmate Population Projections	28
FY 2002 Projections Compared to Existing Population	29
Projections by Custody	30
Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody	31
Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Male Inmates, by Custody.....	32
Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody	34
SB 323--Summary of Changes in Substantive Law	35
Implementation by KDOC	36
Average number of days that discharge date was advanced under SB 323	
by type of offender	37
Change in the inmate population, by custody level, since June 30, 2000	37
<u>Comparison Data</u>	38
Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States	38
Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1990-2000	39
Kansas Compared to the National Average: Selected Indicators.....	41
<u>Management Information Systems</u>	41
Issue Paper Summary: Offender-Based MIS Systems	41
Major Offender-Based MIS Systems—KDOC	42
Work Group Recommendations	44

Table of Contents

Offender Accountability and Responsibility	45
Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work	46
Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility	47
Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations	48
Offender Payments, Breakdown by Type and Amount	49
Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund.....	50
Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned	51
Payments by Work Release Inmates	52
Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned	53
Payments by Private Industry Inmates.....	54
Privileges and Incentives	55
Distribution of Hygiene and Other Products to Inmates	56
Offender Trends	57
Offender Population Under KDOC Management	57
Total Inmate Population	58
Change in Month-end Inmate Population	59
Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population.....	60
End-of-Month Female Inmate Population	61
Components of the End-of-year Offender Population	
Under Post-incarceration Management	62
Components of End-of-Month Offender Population	
Under Post-incarceration Management	63
Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population	
Under In-State Supervision	64
Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population	
Under In-State Supervision	65
Yearly Admissions and Releases	66
Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month	
by Major Category	67
Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a	
Proportion of Total Decisions	68
Yearly Return Admissions for Violation	
While on Post-incarceration Status.....	69
Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month	70
Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP)	
of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release	71
Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission	
Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator	72
Demographics	73
Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level	74
Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime	75
Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime.....	76
Distribution of the Inmate Population by type of Sentencing Structure	77
Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities	78
Offender Programs	81
Introduction	81
Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans	82
Allocation of FY 2002 Program Funds	83
Contracts for facility-based programs & services	84
Contracts for community-based programs	84
Number of program slots, by facility	85
Number of community program slots, by parole region	85
KDOC Program Capacity	86
Program Expenditures.....	87

Table of Contents

Academic & Special education	88
Vocational Education.....	89
Sex Offender Treatment	90
Substance Abuse Treatment	91
Other Facility Programs	92
Community-based Programs.....	93
Correctional Industries	95
Introduction.....	95
Traditional Industries	95
Private Correctional Industries	96
Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans.....	97
KCI Revenues & Earnings	98
Parole Services, Community Corrections & Conservation Camps	99
<u>Parole Services</u>	99
Caseload Composition	100
Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans	101
Staffing	102
Release Planning and Re-entry.....	103
Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)	104
Community-based Programs & Services	106
<u>Community Corrections & Conservation Camps</u>	107
Introduction.....	107
Community Corrections Programs in Kansas	108
Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans.....	109
Basic Community Corrections Grants	110
Condition Violator Grants.....	111
Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency	112
Discretionary Community Corrections Services, By Type of Services and Agency	114
Conservation Camps	116
Facilities.....	117
Management Responsibilities	118
Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans	119
KDOC Correctional Capacity.....	120
KDOC Capacity Changes.....	122
Net Change in Capacity	124
Major Capital Improvements Projects Currently Underway.....	125
El Dorado Correctional Facility.....	126
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	128
Hutchinson Correctional Facility.....	130
Lansing Correctional Facility.....	132
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	134
Norton Correctional Facility.....	136
Topeka Correctional Facility	138
Winfield Correctional Facility	140
Directories.....	143
Directory: Kansas Department of Corrections Contacts	143
Directory: Community Corrections.....	146

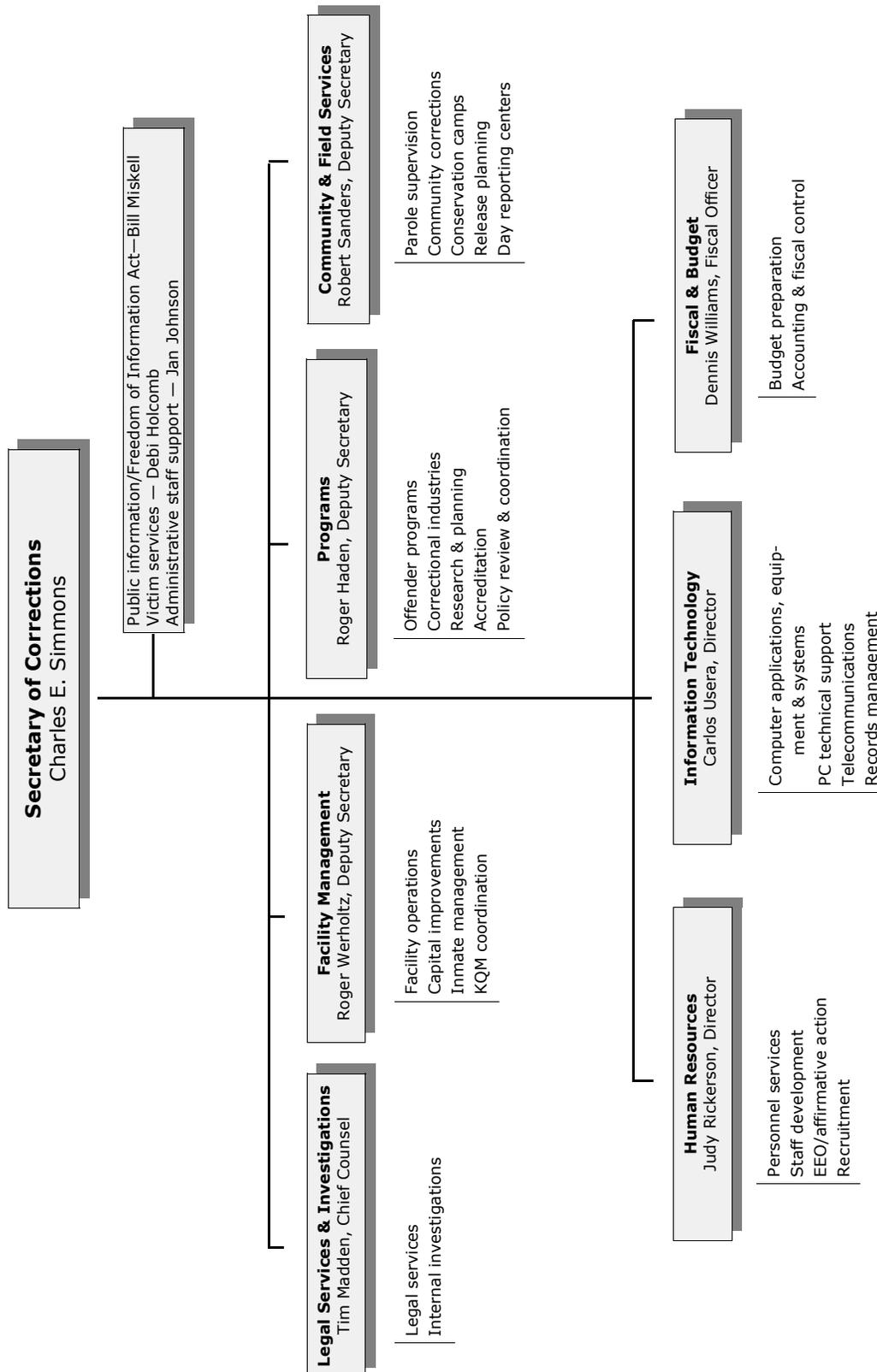
**KDOC
2002**

KDOC: The Organization

Mission, Vision, Goals and Responsibilities

Vision	A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.
Mission	<p>The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety by exercising safe and effective control of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.</p> <p>Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior.</p>
Strategic Goals	<p>Operate safe and secure correctional facilities.</p> <p>Manage offenders commensurate with documented risks and needs during their term of community supervision.</p> <p>Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.</p> <p>Become a Department in which we all function as a single team.</p> <p>Manage accurate, timely and complete information.</p> <p>The Kansas Department of Corrections is a cabinet-level agency responsible for administering the state correctional system. The department:</p>
Duties & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers felony sentences of adult offenders committed to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections. • Operates correctional facilities for incarceration of adult felony offenders. • Provides community supervision of offenders released from prison. • Provides program services to offenders to assist them in preparing for successful return to the community. • Administers grants to local governments pursuant to the Community Corrections Act and for operation of a correctional conservation camp. • Provides services to crime victims. <p><i>Statutory authority for the Department of Corrections is found in Chapter 75, Article 52 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.</i></p>

Organization Chart



Management

The Secretary of Corrections is responsible for the overall management and supervision of departmental operations. The agency's central office is located in Topeka, and has three major divisions with line responsibility, including:

- Facility Management...oversees operations of 8 correctional facilities located in 12 communities;
- Community and Field Services...supervises parole field operations in 18 communities and administers grants to 32 local jurisdictions (31 community corrections programs and Labette County for the male conservation camp); and,
- Programs...manages and oversees all offender programs, most of which are contracted. This division also includes Kansas Correctional Industries.

Systemwide, the department has a FY 2002 budget of \$244.6 million, and has 3,132.5 staff positions, including 1,998 uniformed staff.

The department has two groups of managers that meet on a regular basis to coordinate systemwide operations—the Management Team, which includes central office personnel, and the System Management Team, which includes the central office Management Team plus the facility wardens, the regional parole directors, the director of research, the director of correctional industries, and the director of release planning.

CHARLES E. SIMMONS SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS		
System Management Team	Roger Werholtz Roger Haden Robert Sanders Tim Madden Judy Rickerson Carlos Usera Dennis Williams Debi Holcomb Bill Miskell Jan Johnson Mike Nelson Ray Roberts Louis Bruce David McKune Karen Rohling Jay Shelton Richard Koerner Emmalee Conover John Lamb Kent Sisson Patricia Biggs Rod Crawford Margie Phelps	Management Team
	Deputy Secretary of Facility Management Deputy Secretary of Programs & Staff Development Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services Chief Legal Counsel Director of Human Resources Director of Information Technology Fiscal Officer Director of Victim Services Public Information Officer Staff Assistant to the Secretary El Dorado Correctional Facility Ellsworth Correctional Facility Hutchinson Correctional Facility Lansing Correctional Facility Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility Norton Correctional Facility Topeka Correctional Facility Winfield Correctional Facility Director, Northern Parole Region Director, Southern Parole Region Director of Research Director of Kansas Correctional Industries Director of Release Planning	

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans

FY 2001

The department completed a review of the 256 departmental regulations contained in Chapter 44 of the Kansas Administrative Regulations. The review resulted in recommendations to: eliminate 21 regulations; consolidate 55 regulations with provisions of other regulations or policies; amend 131 regulations; and, develop 7 new regulations.

In conjunction with the transfer of the Reception and Diagnostic Unit to El Dorado, the RDU evaluation process was redesigned.

The department piloted an employee development program at El Dorado and Ellsworth. The program was designed to help employees define their career goals within KDOC and the steps they might take in furtherance of meeting those goals.

Document imaging was implemented in an effort to improve access to offender records and to improve records retention procedures.

The department implemented revisions to the Open Records Act which were approved during the 2000 legislative session.

FY 2002

The KASPER system—the supervision repository component of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) which is currently under development in the department—will be linked with external agencies. A public access version will also be made available through the internet.

The FY 2002-2004 Strategic Action Plan was developed, including implementation plans. (See summary at the KDOC web site: <http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/>)

The department enhanced its victim services program and added two new grant-funded positions, including a Director of Victim Services.

The Electronic Medical Records (EMR) application was fully fielded throughout the department.

A project was initiated to develop a user's manual for the Offender Management Information System (OMIS).

The Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS) application is being upgraded, which will improve service to TOADS users and facilitate linkage with other departmental applications. TOADS is the department's field services case management system.

FY 2003

Based on recommendations to be developed by multi-agency work groups in FY 2002, the department will modify various supervision and operational practices to incorporate use of the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) assessment instrument.

An information technology training program will be implemented.

County information will be integrated into the KASPER application as part of the continued development of this CJIS component.

Parole supervision standards will be reviewed.

Selected KDOC products and KCI services will be made available using web-based technology.

Systemwide Management & Support Initiatives**STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING**

The Department of Corrections has utilized a formal strategic action planning process since 1996. The process is based on a three-year planning cycle, whereby the basic plan is re-visited and re-drawn every third year, with scheduled updates made in each of the intervening two years.

FY 2002 marks the first year of a new planning cycle, and the *FY 2002-2004 Strategic Action Plan* was published in July 2001. Development of the plan was coordinated by a 7-member planning team designated by the Secretary. More than 600 randomly selected employees from throughout the department provided input during the development process. Over a period of several months, the planning team also worked with focus groups and teams in identifying effective strategies.

The overall purpose of the strategic action planning process is to assess the current status of the department, to determine where the department should be three years into the future, and to identify what needs to be done to get there. The plan itself articulates goals, objectives and strategies, and also designates lead responsibility for each strategy. The designated lead coordinates implementation of the strategy, including identification of detailed tasks that must be completed. Implementation is monitored through a tracking database.

Plan status as of January 2002 is presented in the table below.

Strategic Action Plan Goal	# Objectives	# Strategies	# Tasks	# Tasks Complete
Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior.	6	26	178	63
Operate safe and secure correctional facilities.	6	15	154	28
Manage offenders commensurate with documented risks and needs during their term of community supervision.	3	11	43	3
Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.	5	20	246	22
Become a department in which we all function as a single team.	3	8	14	6
Manage accurate, timely and complete information.	8	20	110	1
Totals	31	100	745	123

The task due dates are targeted for completion as follows: FY 2002—466; FY 2003—140; and FY 2004—138. It should be noted, however, that at the task level, revisions may be made at any time, with additions being made as implementation details are developed and refined.

A summary of the department's Strategic Action Plan is posted on the department's web site at <http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/>

SERVICES TO VICTIMS

Over a year ago the department began an initiative to enhance victim services available through the department. This initiative was undertaken in part in response to specific requests from crime victims. A work group was formed that included department representatives, members of the Kansas Parole Board, and representatives from the volunteer, victim and mental health communities. Under the guidance of this work group, the department received a technical assistance grant from the Victims of Crimes Act Office in the Department of Justice. Four consultants from other jurisdictions came to Kansas and met with the work group, and a variety of victims and victim advocates in June 2001. This two-day work session resulted in a plan for developing and implementing additional victim services in the department.

To direct and coordinate expanded victim services, the department requested and obtained a Byrne (federal) grant to fund a full-time Director of Victim Services position. The director, Debi Holcomb, began employment on October 1, 2001. The department also received a Victims of Crimes Act (VOCA) grant to hire a Victim Services Volunteer Coordinator, which was filled December 31, 2001. The new positions are in addition to the department's two victim notification officers.

An update on existing and planned victim services is provided below.

Current Services

Victim Notification. The department currently maintains a confidential database of crime victim information which is used to provide notification to victims when certain changes occur in offender status. The circumstances under which these notifications are made – as mandated by state law and departmental policy – include, but are not limited to:

- Release to post-incarceration supervision
- Conditional release
- Expiration of sentence
- Impending public comment session
- Clemency applications
- Pre-parole and pre-furlough investigations
- Transfers to work release and community service work programs
- Death
- Escape

During FY 2001, the department's victim notification officers sent 8,755 written notices of changes in offender status. Our notification officers also received 1,456 telephone calls from crime victims and placed 880 telephone calls on behalf of victims at their request.

Developing Services

Victim Services Advisory Council. The department is committed to developing and implementing comprehensive services to crime victims. A Victim Services Advisory Council has been formed and will begin meeting in January 2002. Members of the council include crime victims and representatives from several state and victim assistance programs. Members will provide support and guidance to the department as policies and programs are developed, as well as serve as a liaison to Kansas crime victims and victim assistance programs.

Department Training. Training on victim issues, victim sensitivity and staff victimization for all employees will begin in Spring 2002.

Volunteer Advocate Program. Volunteer advocates will be trained to assist crime victims before, during and after public comment sessions in order to provide support, information and referrals. Volunteer advocates will also be trained to assist crime victims who request a tour of a correctional facility.

Future Services

The department is currently exploring other needs of crime victims in order to identify other needed services. Focus groups will be conducted across the state throughout the next year to assist with this task. Victim impact panels and victim/offender dialogue are two of the future services being considered and researched.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The department's Information Technology division is responsible for coordinating all systemwide information technology, telecommunications, and records management functions—including services to correctional facilities and parole offices. The division also provides IT services to community corrections agencies.

The department's general strategy is to build an infrastructure that will allow its users to:

- Participate in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) network
- Perform routine data input, storage, retrieval and manipulation functions
- Improve the services provided by productivity software and specialized applications
- Acquire the skills necessary to employ appropriate information systems services
- Properly secure the information network from unauthorized users
- Move towards a common interface for all users to employ in performing their daily duties and responsibilities
- Optimize the use of innovative techniques to enhance communications within the department.

In support of this general strategy, the department will continue to:

- Enhance its internet presence in making information available to the public and, in the case of Kansas Correctional Industries, in development of e-commerce capabilities
- Develop the intranet to improve internal communications
- Work to modernize and improve the Offender Management Information System, especially the interface between the user and the database system
- Protect network security and maintain compliance with CJIS security protocols
- Emphasize electronic storage for management and retention of records
- Meet its obligations for CJIS development, particularly through design and implementation of a supervision repository
- Improve contingency planning, training and testing for all major systems and sites.

In addition to initiatives already underway, the department also is developing plans for phased migration to an 800 MHz system for radio communications in KDOC facilities, and to implement internet-based video-conferencing.

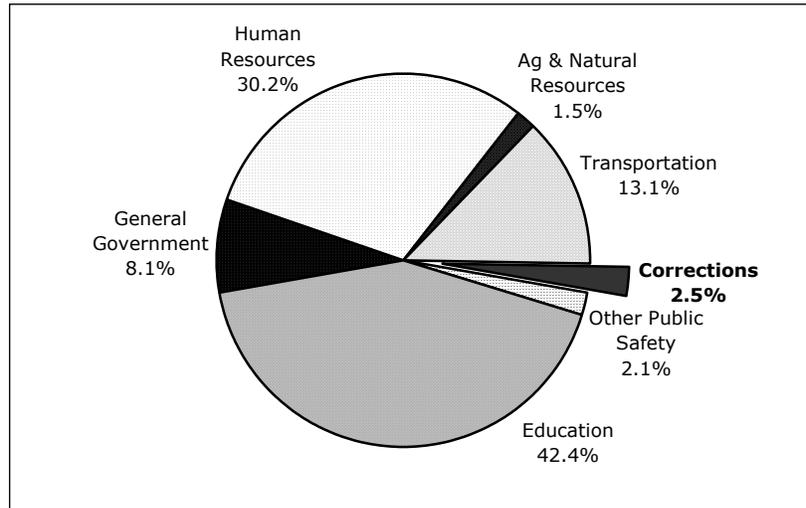
Specific initiatives and applications are identified in the following table.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: MAJOR KDOC APPLICATIONS & INITIATIVES

Application	Description
Offender Management Information System (OMIS)	<i>Offender tracking, sentence computation, custody classification, inmate banking, inmate payroll, inmate grievances.</i>
Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)	<i>Field supervision case management system; data repository and user interface for parole and community corrections services.</i>
KDOC Internet (DOCNET)	<i>Internet sites for facilities and offices; includes general information as well as some offender-specific information, such as offenders under KDOC supervision in the community.</i>
JOBTECH	<i>Provides manufacturing information systems database storage and retrieval for Kansas Correctional Industries; estimates material requirements for manufacturing functions.</i>
State Surplus Property	<i>A business management, inventory control and customer service application for State Surplus Property. Creates invoices, manages property status and produces reports.</i>
Photographic Image Management System	<i>Centralized photographic imaging system containing photographs of inmates, staff and visitors.</i>
Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository (KASPER) <i>(under development)</i>	<i>Electronic data repository that will store data relating to adult offenders supervised in the community. The ultimate objective is the seamless exchange of supervision information among all appropriate criminal justice and social service agencies.</i>
Document Imaging	<i>The department is increasing its use of and reliance on document imaging for storage of offender and other records, both as a long-term records management strategy and to improve accessibility of information.</i>
KDOC Intranet (INDOCNET)	<i>The department has developed and continues to enhance a browser-based intranet for internal KDOC communications.</i>
Electronic Medical Records (EMR)	<i>The EMR system is being developed through the department's medical services contractor, Prison Health Services. The purpose of the system is to provide for full automation of inmate medical records.</i>
Training Reporting and Information Network (TRAIN)	<i>This database system provides centralized storage and management of staff training related information. The enterprise-wide system enables staff development personnel access to training records and other qualifications.</i>

KDOC
2002

Budget & Staffing

KDOC in the Context of the State Budget

**THE GOVERNOR'S FY 2003 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS—ALL FUNDS
BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**

The Governor's Budget Report includes total recommended expenditures of \$9.7 billion from all funding sources. Of the total:

\$441.7 million or 4.6% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$239.1 million or 2.5% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

Expenditures from the State General Fund (SGF) are recommended at \$4.3 billion or 44.3% of the total. Of the total SGF amount:

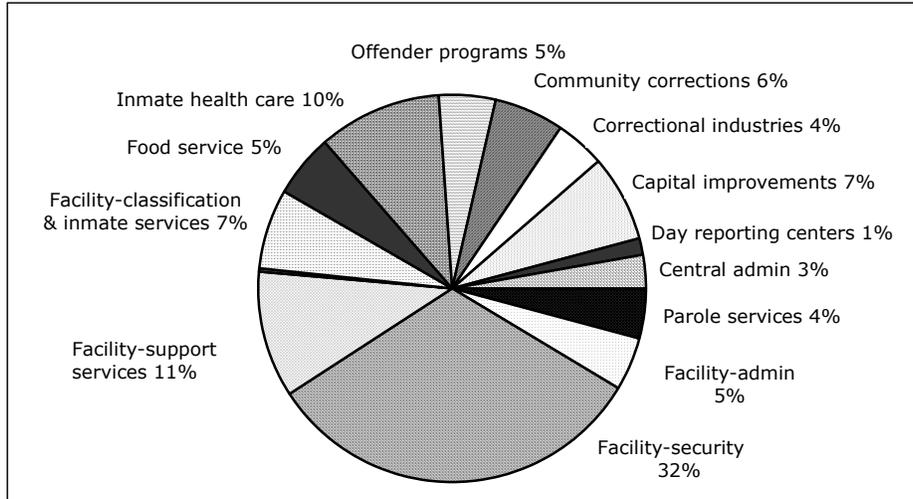
\$319.9 million or 7.4% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$212.2 million or 4.9% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

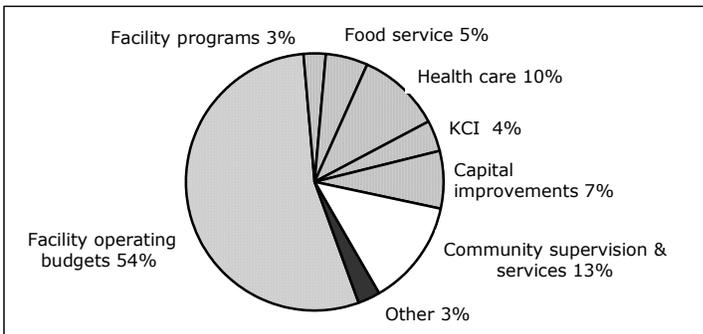
Systemwide Expenditure Summary: All Funds

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2001	Estimated FY 2002	Requested FY 2003	Governor's Rec FY 2003
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,069,445	4,429,674	4,354,957	4,404,419
Information Systems	1,486,655	1,547,453	3,031,468	1,617,097
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	11,432,397	9,842,796	10,169,206	9,980,551
Day Reporting Centers	259,315	1,218,000	3,360,000	3,360,000
Community Corrections	15,502,740	15,309,220	19,603,920	13,559,220
Correctional Conservation Camps	3,018,050	3,087,713	3,199,669	258,669
Offender Programs	10,854,804	11,854,890	12,636,503	11,303,165
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	22,835,080	24,178,412	25,095,269	24,739,772
Systemwide Projects	12,365,518	13,319,442	19,426,202	13,605,071
Kansas Correctional Industries	10,406,476	9,550,218	9,607,762	9,661,328
Debt Service	3,907,032	2,971,000	2,798,000	2,798,000
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	96,137,512	97,308,818	113,282,956	95,287,292
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	8,267,218	9,237,879	10,991,191	10,645,375
El Dorado Correctional Facility	18,059,697	20,497,912	22,192,713	20,392,365
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	23,381,130	24,170,607	25,128,871	24,961,588
Lansing Correctional Facility	31,243,268	32,646,279	33,830,525	32,894,772
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,381,328	7,671,912	7,922,607	7,991,051
Norton Correctional Facility	11,460,173	12,138,817	12,722,176	11,228,217
Topeka Correctional Facility	12,671,919	10,804,029	12,130,584	11,119,951
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,555,034	9,921,460	10,388,220	10,106,044
Subtotal - Facilities	122,019,767	127,088,895	135,306,887	129,339,363
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	218,157,279	224,397,713	248,589,843	224,626,655
% Increase	-	2.9%	10.8%	0.1%
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	8,214,666	13,602,483	16,037,000	14,494,528
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	1,312,170	4,062,987	0	0
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,283	103,756	0	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	674,938	580,372	748,152	0
Lansing Correctional Facility	1,400,297	543,812	631,948	0
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	222,775	177,790	339,677	0
Norton Correctional Facility	157,572	312,013	1,229,706	0
Topeka Correctional Facility	226,005	734,419	416,848	0
Winfield Correctional Facility	90,814	95,812	0	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	12,319,520	20,213,444	19,403,331	14,494,528
Total Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 230,476,799	\$ 244,611,157	\$ 267,993,174	\$ 239,121,183
Total - Positions	3,059.0	3,132.5	3,192.5	3,058.5

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FY 2003 - ALL FUNDS

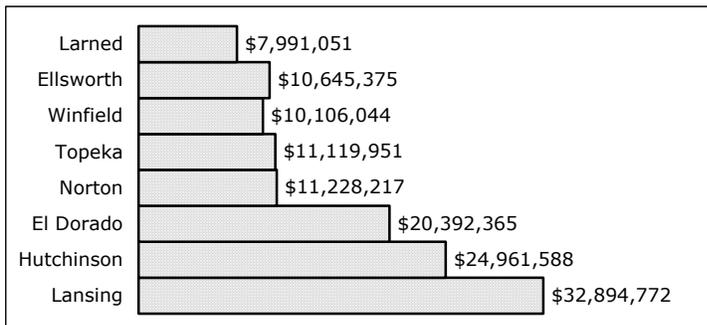


Notes: Capital improvements includes debt service payments for principal & interest. Percentages do not add because of rounding and exclusion of small expenditure categories from the chart.



Facility-related vs. Other Categories of Expenditure

Individual facility operating budgets represent 54% of the total KDOC budget for FY 2003 as recommended by the Governor. However, significant expenditures are also made by KDOC on a systemwide basis in support of facility operations and infrastructure. When systemwide expenditures are taken into account, facility-related expenditures represent approximately 84% of the total departmental budget. Approximately 13% of the budget is for community-based offender supervision and services.



Facility Operating Budgets—FY 2003

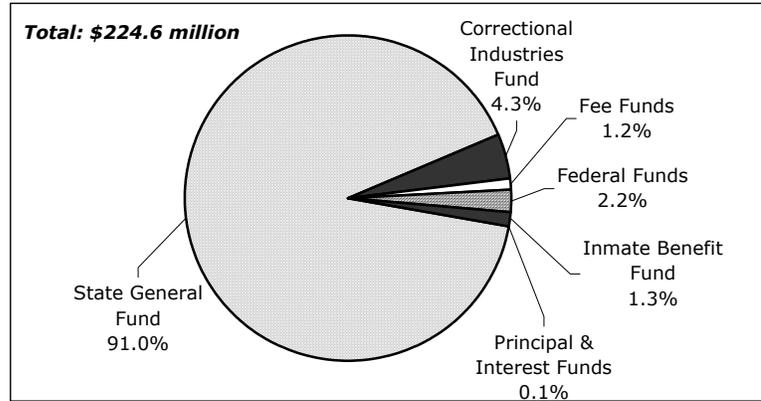
Of the total \$129.3 million recommended by the Governor for appropriation to individual correctional facilities, \$78.2 million or 61% is the combined recommendation for the three largest facilities.

Systemwide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2001	Estimated FY 2002	Requested FY 2003	Governor's Rec FY 2003
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	3,906,173	4,235,190	4,206,746	4,254,676
Information Systems	1,483,656	1,497,007	2,965,468	1,551,097
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	10,896,311	9,192,221	9,558,544	9,366,946
Day Reporting Centers	25,932	121,800	336,000	336,000
Community Corrections	14,752,740	15,309,220	19,603,920	13,559,220
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,629,435	2,685,866	2,787,325	224,325
Offender Programs	6,898,434	6,496,711	8,514,466	7,181,128
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	22,803,080	23,828,635	25,052,269	24,096,772
Systemwide Projects	12,095,511	12,284,551	18,831,621	13,003,595
Debt Service	2,727,128	2,124,000	2,682,000	2,682,000
<i>Subtotal - Department of Corrections</i>	78,218,400	77,775,201	94,538,359	76,255,759
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	8,222,371	9,188,269	10,953,257	10,607,441
El Dorado Correctional Facility	17,771,750	20,415,102	22,118,112	20,247,134
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	22,755,546	23,838,130	24,878,233	24,708,493
Lansing Correctional Facility	30,753,518	32,365,279	33,585,525	32,649,772
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,376,054	7,671,912	7,919,537	7,987,981
Norton Correctional Facility	11,223,060	11,856,762	12,437,983	10,942,404
Topeka Correctional Facility	12,565,503	10,591,123	11,986,966	10,974,038
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,370,254	9,782,779	10,246,515	9,961,667
<i>Subtotal - Facilities</i>	120,038,056	125,709,356	134,126,128	128,078,930
<i>Subtotal - Operating Expenditures</i>	198,256,456	203,484,557	228,664,487	204,334,689
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	6,010,000	5,984,000	9,358,472	7,816,000
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	519,016	98,736	0	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	0	0	748,152	0
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	0	0	339,677	0
Norton Correctional Facility	0	0	1,229,706	0
Topeka Correctional Facility	20,708	0	416,848	0
<i>Subtotal - Capital Improvements</i>	6,549,724	6,082,736	12,092,855	7,816,000
<i>Total - Expenditures</i>	\$204,806,180	\$209,567,293	\$240,757,342	\$212,150,689
% Increase	-	2.3%	14.9%	1.2%

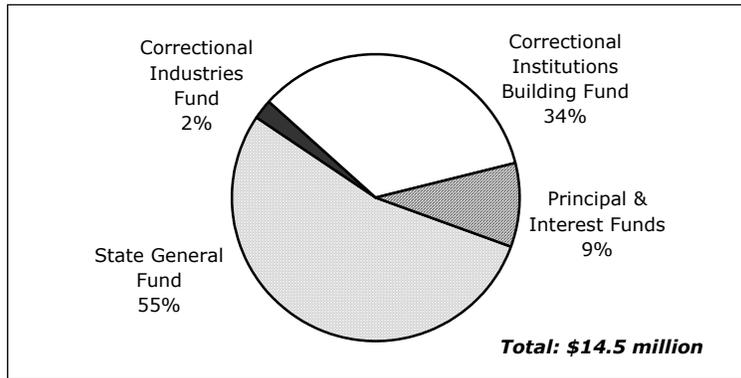
KDOC Budget, by Funding Source

THE OPERATING BUDGET



The principal funding source for the department’s operating budget is, by far, the State General Fund, representing 91% of all operating expenditures.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Major sources of funding for FY 2003 capital improvements expenditures include the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (financed with transfers from the Gaming Revenues Fund) and the State General Fund. Together, these two funding sources account for 89% of the budgeted capital improvements.

All of the State General Fund amount of \$7.8 million and \$1.5 million of the CIBF amount will be expended for the principal portion of debt service payments which, for budgeting purposes, are considered to be capital improvements expenditures. The chart does not include \$2.8 million in debt service payments for interest, which are budgeted as operating expenditures.

Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities (based on Governor's budget recommendations)

FY 2002	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,434	\$32,646,279	\$13,413	\$36.75
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,789	24,170,607	13,511	37.02
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,428	20,497,912	14,354	39.33
	Topeka Correctional Facility	500	10,804,029	21,608	59.20
	Norton Correctional Facility	770	12,138,817	15,765	43.19
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	625	9,237,879	14,781	40.50
	Winfield Correctional Facility	686	9,921,460	14,463	39.62
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	273	7,671,912	28,102	76.99
	Subtotal	8,505	\$127,088,895	\$14,943	\$40.94
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	8,505	24,178,412	2,843	7.79
	Inmate Programs	8,505	7,522,327	884	2.42
	Food Service	8,505	12,378,067	1,455	3.99
	Total Expenditures	8,505	\$171,167,701	\$20,125	\$55.14

FY 2003	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,430	\$32,894,772	\$13,537	\$37.09
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,717	24,961,588	14,538	39.83
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,364	20,392,365	14,950	40.96
	Topeka Correctional Facility	526	11,119,951	21,141	57.92
	Norton Correctional Facility	773	11,228,217	14,526	39.80
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	825	10,645,375	12,903	35.35
	Winfield Correctional Facility	692	10,106,044	14,604	40.01
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	275	7,991,051	29,058	79.61
	Subtotal	8,602	\$129,339,363	\$15,036	\$41.19
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	8,602	24,739,772	2,876	7.88
	Inmate Programs	8,602	6,891,568	801	2.19
	Food Service	8,602	12,755,083	1,483	4.06
	Total Expenditures	8,602	\$173,725,786	\$20,196	\$55.32

Systemwide annual per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the recommended expenditures for facility operations, health care, inmate programs, and food service by the systemwide average daily population (ADP) housed in KDOC facilities. Daily per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the annual cost by 365 days. Per capita costs do not include costs associated with central office administration, correctional industries, debt service, and capital improvements.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
Operating Expenditures	<i>\$224.6 million systemwide in FY 2003, representing an increase of \$.2 million, or .1%, over the estimated expenditures of \$224.4 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Positions	<i>3,058.5 FTE in FY 2003, a decrease of 74 positions from the 3,132.5 FTE authorized for FY 2002. The reduction reflects the potential closure of the Stockton, Osawatomie, and Toronto units.¹</i>
Average Daily Population	<i>An average daily population (ADP) of 8,600 systemwide in FY 2002, which is an increase of 118 from the actual FY 2001 ADP of 8,482 and an increase of 800 above the originally estimated ADP of 7,800 for FY 2002. An ADP of 8,645 systemwide in FY 2003, which is an increase of 45 above the projected ADP for FY 2002.</i>
Facilities	<i>Facility operating budgets totaling \$129.3 million, representing an increase of \$2.2 million, or 1.8%, over the recommendation of \$127.1 million for the current fiscal year. Includes reductions totaling \$3.1 million for potential closure of the Stockton, Osawatomie, and Toronto units.¹</i>
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	<i>\$2,247,250 in FY 2002 and \$187,250 in FY 2003 for the 191-bed conservation camp for male offenders. The FY 2003 amount reflects closure of the camp effective August 1, 2002.¹</i>
Labette Women's Correctional Camp	<i>\$840,463 in FY 2002 and \$71,419 in FY 2003 for the privatized 32-bed conservation camp for female offenders. The FY 2003 amount reflects closure of the camp effective August 1, 2002.¹</i>
Food Service	<i>\$12,378,067 in FY 2002 and \$12,755,083 in FY 2003 to finance the contract with Aramark Correctional Services for food service operations at KDOC facilities.</i>
Local Jail Costs	<i>\$1,950,000 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to reimburse counties for costs incurred for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators.</i>

continued on next page.....

¹The Governor's Restoration and Enhancement Package for the FY 2003 Budget includes \$5.5 million to continue facility operations at Toronto, Stockton, Osawataomie, and Labette.

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
-------------	----------------

Community Corrections *\$15,309,220 in FY 2002 and \$13,559,220 in FY 2003 to support local community corrections programs. The reduction of \$1.75 million for FY 2003 reflects elimination of condition violator grants (\$750,000) and reduced funding of \$1.0 million for adult intensive supervision basic grants.*

Offender Programs *\$11,303,165 in FY 2003, including: State General Fund expenditures of \$7,181,128; special revenue fund expenditures of \$1,298,188, and Inmate Benefit Fund expenditures of \$2,823,849. Total recommended funding is a \$.6 million reduction, or .5%, from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$1.0 million, or 8.4%, from the amount required to maintain current services.*

Recommended expenditures for offender programs are summarized in the table below.

	FY 2002	FY 2003	+ / (-)
State General Fund	\$6,416,711	\$7,181,128	\$764,417
DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	3,748,360	2,823,849	(924,511)
Other Funds	1,689,819	1,298,188	(391,631)
Total Expenditures	\$11,854,890	\$11,303,165	(\$551,725)

Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care *\$24,178,412 in FY 2002 and \$24,739,772 in FY 2003 to finance the costs of contractual obligations with Prison Health Services and Kansas University Physicians, Inc. for the delivery and oversight of medical and mental health care services to inmates.*

Kansas Correctional Industries *\$9,550,218 in FY 2002 and \$9,963,328 in FY 2003 for support of Kansas Correctional Industries. These amounts are financed from the Correctional Industries Fund. Transfers from the Correctional Industries Fund to finance facility operations, offender programs, and debt service total \$1,576,528 for FY 2002 and \$1,201,528 for FY 2003.*

Day Reporting Centers *\$1,218,000 in FY 2002 and \$3,360,000 in FY 2003 to finance the operations of day reporting centers at Topeka, Kansas City, and Wichita. Operations are financed with a combination of SGF (10%) and federal VOI/TIS funds (90%). Recommendations assume that the Kansas City and Wichita centers will begin operations on March 1, 2002 and July 1, 2002, respectively.*

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
--------------------	-----------------------

Debt Service

\$12.4 million in FY 2002 and \$13.5 million in FY 2003. Amounts are based on established debt service schedules.

Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF)

Percentage of state gaming revenues credited to the CIBF is maintained at 10%. Status of the CIBF is summarized below:

	FY 2002	FY 2003
Beginning balance	\$3,044,772	\$ 0
Gaming revenues	5,000,000	5,000,000
Resources Available	\$8,287,244	\$5,000,000
Less:		
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—New	3,835,423	3,457,528
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—Shifts	2,810,876	-
Other projects	98,473	-
Debt service	1,542,472	1,542,472
Total Expenditures	\$8,287,244	\$5,000,000
Ending Balance	\$0	\$0

VOI/TIS Violent Offender Incarceration/ Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program

Over the past six fiscal years, the state has received \$27.3 million in federal VOI/TIS funds, a grant program authorized under federal law for the purpose of expanding correctional capacity for violent offenders. VOI/TIS funds have been used or committed for several major projects in the state, including: a new medium security housing unit at Norton; a renovation project at Lansing; a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp; a new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility; a new female conservation camp; day reporting centers; JJA's maximum security facility for juveniles; and, a short-term contract for placement of up to 100 medium custody males in a private facility. Grant expenditure status is summarized below. Congress did not appropriate funds for the VOI/TIS program in federal fiscal year 2002.

Status of VOI/TIS Grant Award Expenditures in Kansas

Total Amount Awarded (FFY 96-01)	\$27,245,469
Project	Expenditures
Completed Projects	
NCF expansion	\$ 4,190,379
Labette expansion	718,889
LCF-East 100-bed expansion	179,159
Programming for drug testing	133,747
Hair specimen testing	32,680
Funds expended on completed projects	\$ 5,254,854
 Ongoing Projects and/or Projects Committed But Not Yet Complete	
Maximum security juvenile facility	\$ 5,500,000
ECF maximum security housing unit	5,559,765
Female conservation camp (through FY 2002)	1,002,590
Day reporting centers (through FY 2002)	1,329,583
Lease of male beds	720,000
Funds expended and/or committed	\$ 14,111,938
Total Expended or Committed to Date	\$ 19,366,792
 Planned Expenditures	
<i>FY 2003-Governor's Budget Recommendations</i>	
Day reporting centers	\$ 3,024,000
Female conservation camp	34,344
<i>After FY 2003</i>	
Day reporting centers	\$ 4,820,333
Total Expended, Committed & Planned	\$ 27,245,469

Note: Total grant award amount does not include \$31,500 that was originally awarded but subsequently de-obligated for preparation of environmental assessments of the ECF and JJA projects.

Authorized FTE in FY 2002

By Location and Uniformed vs. Non-Uniformed

90% of the total authorized positions for the Department of Corrections are in correctional facilities.

Nearly two-thirds of the total system-wide FTE are uniformed security staff.

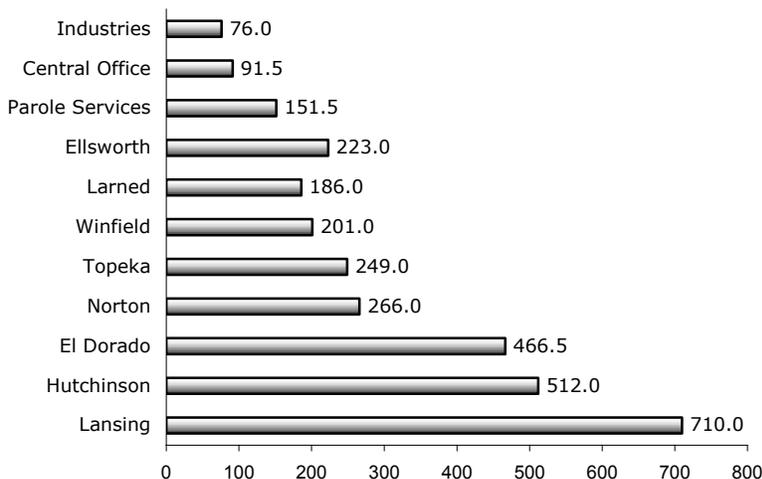
The department's FTE count does not include unclassified temporary positions or employees of contract providers who deliver services such as medical and mental health care, offender programs, and food service.

The Ellsworth FTE include positions which will be filled late in FY 2002 to staff the new 200-bed medium security cellhouse currently under construction. Also, the Topeka FTE include 29 positions that are authorized for staffing J Cellhouse (currently under renovation), but which will not be filled in the current fiscal year.

KDOC Authorized Staffing FY 2002

Location	Total FTE	Uniformed	Non-Uniformed
Facilities			
El Dorado	466.5	353.0	113.5
Ellsworth	223.0	147.0	76.0
Hutchinson	512.0	353.0	159.0
Lansing	710.0	535.0	175.0
Larned	186.0	132.0	54.0
Norton	266.0	190.0	76.0
Topeka	249.0	158.0	91.0
Winfield	201.0	130.0	71.0
Subtotal-Facilities	2813.5	1998.0	815.5
Parole Services	151.5		151.5
Correctional Industries	76.0		76.0
Central Office	91.5		91.5
Total	3132.5	1998.0	1134.5
<i>% of Total</i>		63.8%	36.2%

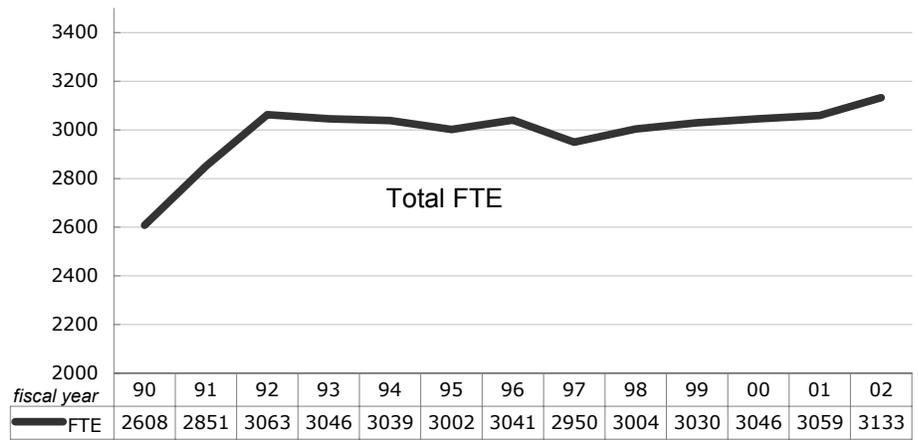
Authorized FTE in FY 2002, by Location



The three largest correctional facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson and El Dorado—have over 50% of the department's authorized staffing.

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1990

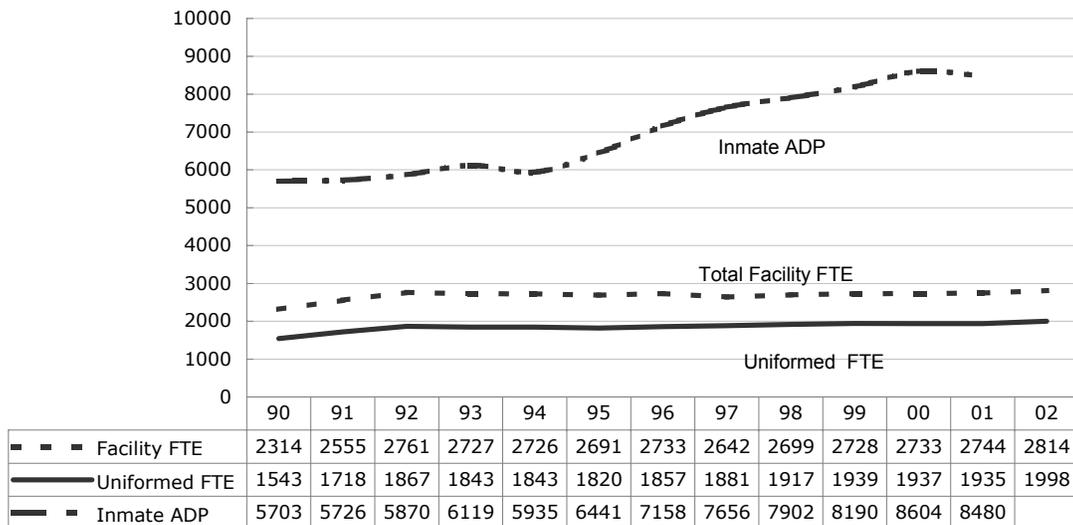
**Total Authorized FTE Systemwide
FY 1990—FY 2002**



- Total authorized FTE systemwide increased in the early 90s when El Dorado Correctional Facility and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility opened.
- Since FY 1992, total FTE have remained fairly stable.
- A slight dip occurred in FY 1997, reflecting the department's decision to privatize food service.

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1990 (cont)

**Facility Staffing vs. Inmate Average Daily Population
FY 1990—FY 2002**



Inmate ADP includes KDOC facility and non-KDOC facility placements. Fractional FTE have been rounded.

Correctional facility staffing trends are presented in the graph above, which includes data on total facility staffing and uniformed security staffing levels as compared to the average daily inmate population.

Between FY 1990 and FY 2001:

- the inmate ADP increased by 48.7%
- total facility staffing increased by 18.5%
- total uniformed security staffing increased by 25.4%

Workforce Profile

Based on the November 2001 KDOC Workforce

Total KDOC Workforce *includes all filled positions, including temporary positions, in late November 2001.*

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
42.0	853	2,167	2,696	151	69	9	50	45	3,020
	28.2%	71.8%	89.3%	5.0%	2.3%	0.3%	1.7%	1.5%	100.1%

Uniformed Staff *includes Corrections Officers I's and II's, and Corrections Specialist I's (sergeants), II's (lieutenants) and III's (captains).*

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
40.9	369	1,538	1,675	103	48	6	33	42	1,907
	19.3%	80.7%	87.8%	5.4%	2.5%	0.3%	1.7%	2.2%	100.0%

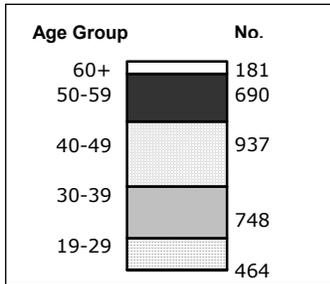
Of the total uniformed staff: 1,070 were Corrections Officer I's, 402 were Corrections Officer II's, and the balance were Corrections Specialists. CO I's represented 35% of all KDOC staff and all uniformed staff represented 63% of total KDOC employees. The CO I's included 286 employees who had less than 3 years of experience in the uniformed KDOC ranks, or about 14.5% of the uniformed staff total.

Parole Officers and Supervisors *includes Parole Officer I's and II's and Parole Supervisors.*

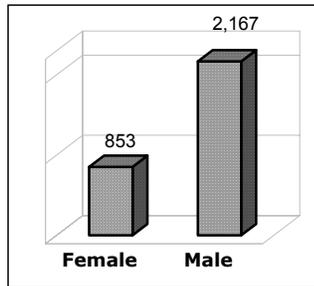
Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
41.0	52	68	101	13	3	-	3	-	120
	43.3%	56.7%	84.2%	10.8%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%

The total includes 77 Parole Officer I's, 29 Parole Officer II's and 14 Parole Supervisors.

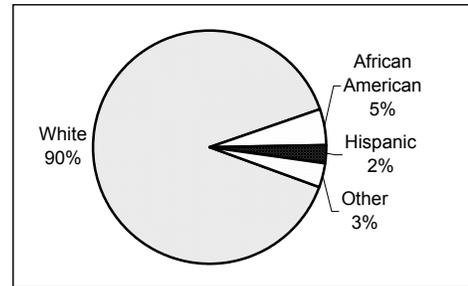
Age



Gender

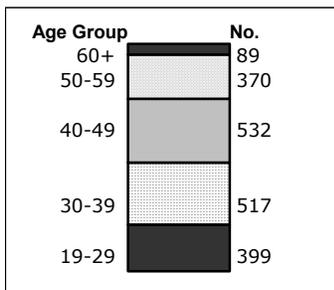


Race

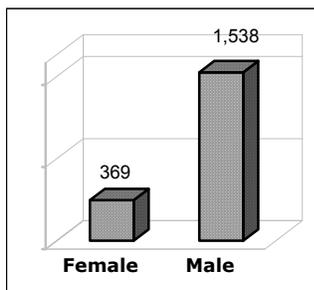


TOTAL KDOC WORKFORCE

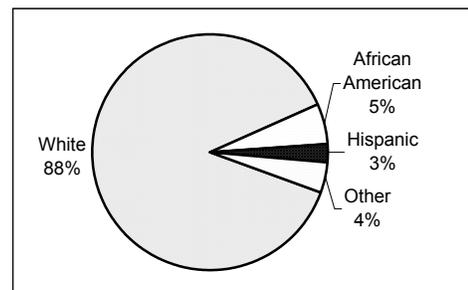
Age Group



Gender

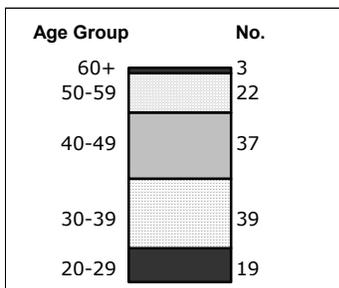


Race

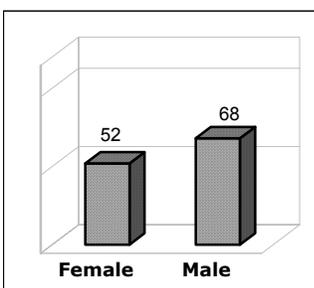


UNIFORMED STAFF

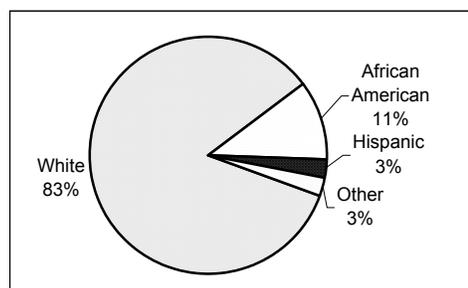
Age Group



Gender



Race



PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS

Vacancies in Uniformed Staff As of December 31, 2001

Facility	FTE	Vacancies
Lansing	535	19
Norton	190	8
Hutchinson	353	6
El Dorado	353	5
Larned	132	4
Topeka	135	3
Winfield	130	1
Ellsworth	120	1
	1948	47

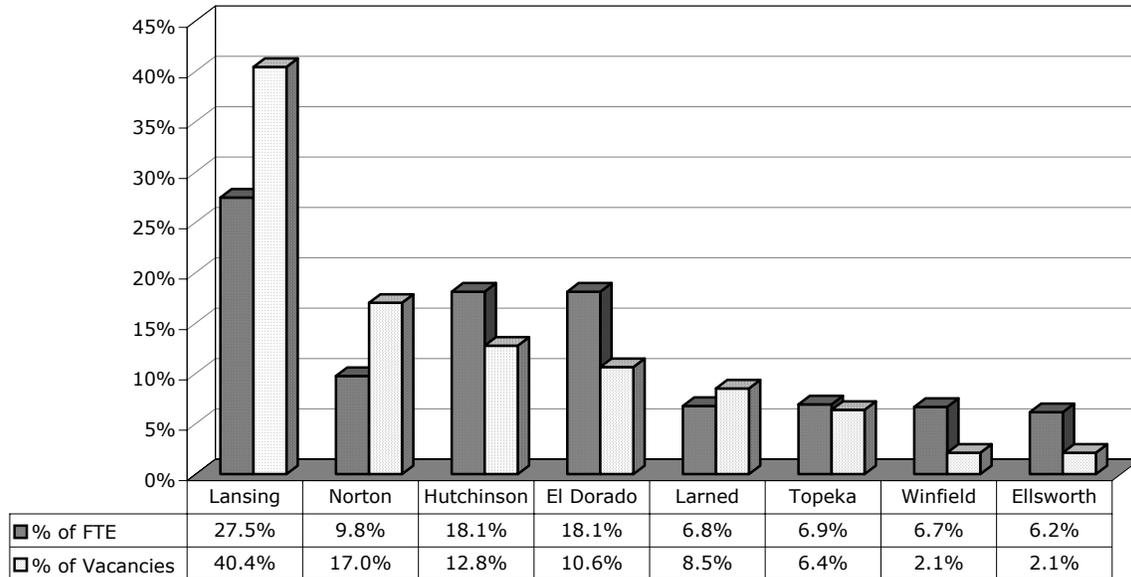
On December 31, 2001 there were 47 vacancies in uniformed staff positions, representing 2.4% of uniformed FTE.

This is a decline of 97 from the number of vacancies existing December 31, 2000. At that time, the systemwide uniformed staff vacancy total was 144.

At year-end 2001, the largest number of vacancies existed at Lansing. LCF has 27.5% of the department's uniformed staff FTE, but had 40.4% of the uniformed staff vacancies at the end of 2001.

The number of FTE reported for December 31, 2001 does not include the 27 additional positions authorized for Ellsworth Correctional Facility to staff the new cellhouse which is nearing completion. These positions will be filled in late FY 2002. Also excluded are 23 positions at TCF which are authorized for full staffing of J Cellhouse (currently under renovation) but which will not be utilized in the current fiscal year.

KDOC FACILITIES: % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED FTE VS. % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED VACANCIES December 2001



Turnover

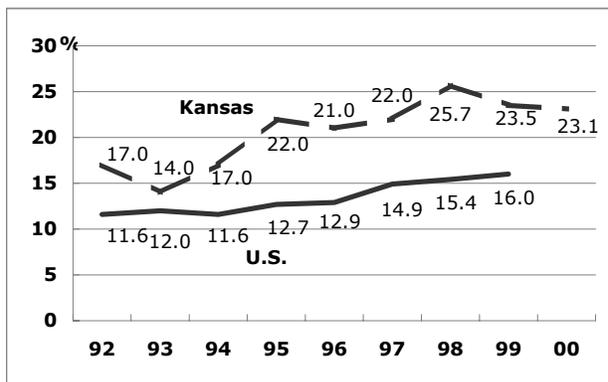
TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF POSITIONS BY FACILITY— FY 2001

	July 1 Filled Positions	FY 00 Separations	Turnover Rate
Topeka	197	67	34.0%
El Dorado	290	97	33.4%
Lansing	530	149	28.1%
Ellsworth	120	31	25.8%
Larned	132	31	23.5%
Winfield	129	28	21.7%
Hutchinson	349	72	20.6%
Norton	189	20	10.6%
	<u>1936</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>25.6%</u>

In fiscal year 2001, the turnover rate in KDOC uniformed staff positions was 25.6%. Stated another way, 25.6% of all uniformed positions which were filled at the beginning of the fiscal year were vacated at some point during the fiscal year. The turnover rate includes all employee exits from positions, *except* those occurring when an employee is promoted within the same KDOC facility.

The department's highest turnover rates in FY 2001 were experienced at Topeka, El Dorado and Lansing. The Topeka rate and the overall systemwide rate were influenced by the transfer of RDU from Topeka to El Dorado, which occurred in March 2001. Even so, 30% of all KDOC uniformed position separations occurred at Lansing.

TURNOVER IN CORRECTIONS OFFICER POSITIONS SINCE 1992 Kansas and the National Average



Over the past several years, corrections officer turnover rates in the KDOC system have consistently been higher than the national average. Since 1992, corrections officer turnover rates in Kansas have ranged from a low of 14.0% to a high of 25.7%, compared to the national range of 11.6-15.4%.

Since 1992, the Kansas turnover rate has averaged 20.6% compared to 13.4% nationally. The Kansas average rate has been higher in recent years, averaging 22.9% since 1995.

Source of U. S. data—The Corrections Yearbook.

Operational Staffing Levels

If a KDOC facility does not have sufficient staff in a given shift to fill all of the facility's posts (i.e. duty assignments), the facility implements its operational staffing plan—which identifies the posts that are to be left vacant during all or part of that shift. Operational staffing levels represent the minimum staffing required for safe facility operation *during the short term*. Operational staffing levels are not adequate for safe facility operation on a sustained basis.

The table below identifies the extent to which KDOC facilities operated at, above, or below the operational staffing level during FY 2001.

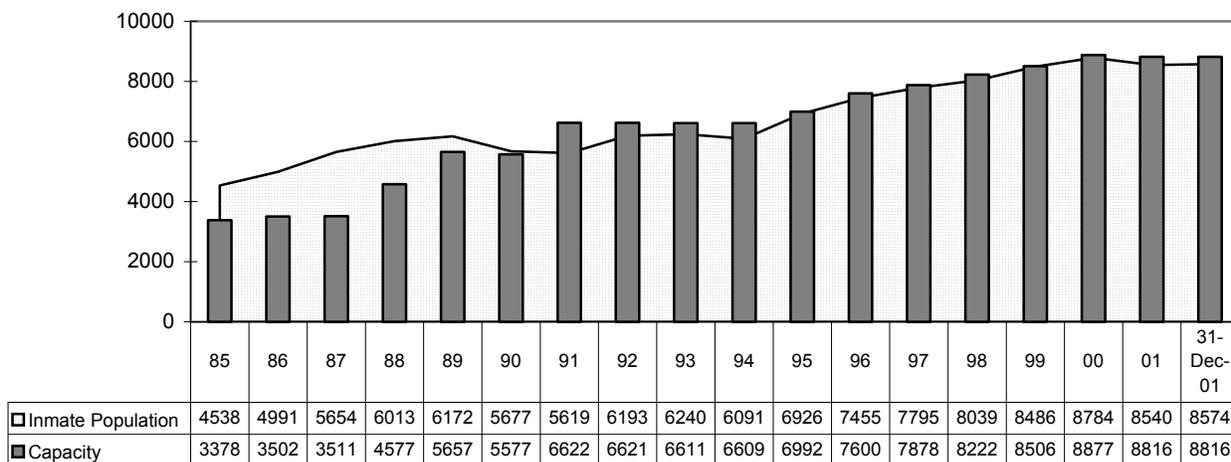
PERCENTAGE OF ALL SHIFTS WHICH OPERATED ABOVE, AT AND BELOW OPERATIONAL STAFFING LEVELS BY FACILITY — FY 2001			
Facility	% Above Operational Staffing	% At Operational Staffing	% Below Operational Staffing
El Dorado	54.0	44.8	1.2
Ellsworth	28.9	71.1	0
Hutchinson	64.6	25.8	9.6
Lansing			
Central & East	17.0	65.9	17.2
South	31.5	48.5	20.0
Larned	61.7	38.3	0
Norton			
Central	46.5	35.7	17.8
East	72.3	26.9	0.7
Topeka	68.1	31.9	0
Winfield			
Central	84.7	15.1	0.2
Wichita Work Release	35.5	64.5	0

KDOC
2002

Profile Issues

Profile: Population & Capacity

Capacity vs. Inmate Population FY 1985— FY 2002 (through December 31, 2001)



Capacity numbers are not exactly comparable over the entire period. In the mid-1980s, the department used two capacity measurements—optimum management capacity and maximum capacity. The capacities given for 1985-1987 reflect the "optimum management capacities" for those years. Also, the capacities given for 1985-1992 are for varying dates. Capacities for 1993-2001 are as of June 30th each year. The inmate population given for each year is the June 30 population, except for the December 31, 2001 population.

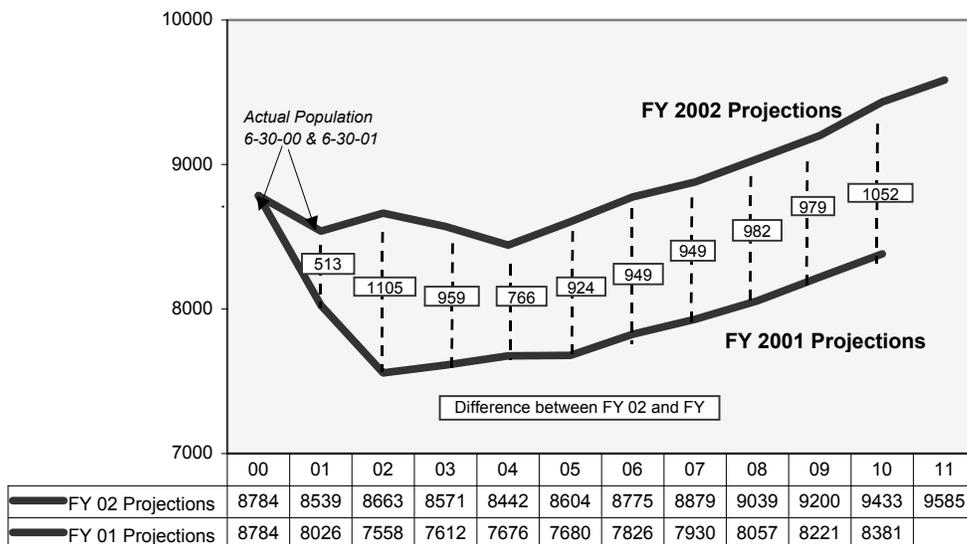
During much of the past 16 years, KDOC managers and state policymakers have had to address the issue of providing adequate correctional capacity for steady and prolonged growth in the inmate population. In the late 1980s, capacity did not keep pace with the population—which, along with related issues, resulted in a federal court order in 1989. The order was terminated in 1996 following numerous changes to the correctional system. During the last half of the 1990s, increases in the inmate population were matched by capacity increases, but capacity utilization rates remained consistently high.

- Since FY 1985, the inmate population has increased by 89% and capacity has increased by 161%.
- Of the 18 data points included in chart above, the June 30 inmate population represented 97% or more of capacity on 13 occasions.
- Since 1995, the average June 30 capacity utilization percentage has been 98.5%.

Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2002 Inmate Population Projections Population as of June 30 each year

ID Group	fiscal year											Total Change	% Change
	Actual 01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11		
Off Grid	599	626	651	682	710	743	775	806	843	872	900	301	50.3%
Non-Drug													
Level 1	618	668	738	799	849	899	936	973	1023	1070	1102	484	78.3%
Level 2	512	512	523	532	546	556	555	569	571	577	595	83	16.2%
Level 3	1247	1275	1289	1322	1360	1385	1404	1454	1473	1503	1554	307	24.6%
Level 4	276	275	277	272	278	280	274	274	275	277	276	0	0.0%
Level 5	894	842	865	881	881	876	899	917	949	1002	1031	137	15.3%
Level 6	167	142	130	124	126	123	123	117	121	132	107	-60	-35.9%
Level 7	764	722	697	697	735	739	763	792	793	793	790	26	3.4%
Level 8	242	257	256	270	244	255	247	249	249	261	267	25	10.3%
Level 9	295	258	211	161	153	144	158	146	159	163	168	-127	-43.1%
Level 10	48	54	47	47	54	62	55	57	59	68	54	6	12.5%
Drug													
Level D1	164	243	294	328	335	363	375	382	387	415	410	246	150.0%
Level D2	303	288	288	292	311	314	327	342	335	324	322	19	6.3%
Level D3	435	420	438	426	453	492	485	471	472	494	493	58	13.3%
Level D4	440	451	451	500	547	541	519	511	501	501	526	86	19.5%
Parole CVs	1535	1630	1416	1109	1022	1003	984	979	990	981	990	-545	-35.5%
Total	8539	8663	8571	8442	8604	8775	8879	9039	9200	9433	9585	1046	12.2%

As illustrated in the graph below, the FY 2002 population projections prepared by the Kansas Sentencing Commission represent a marked change from the FY 2001 projections. Annual variance between the two projection series ranges from 1,007 for the June 30, 2001 population to 1,833 for the June 30, 2009 population.



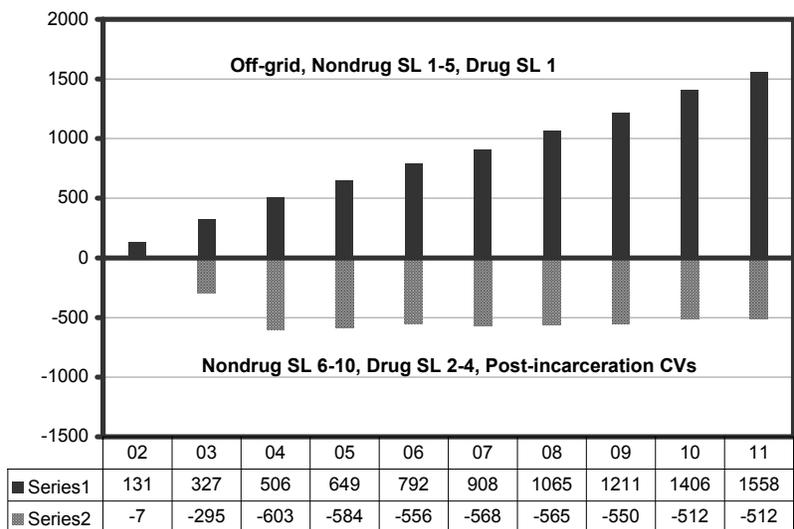
Population & Capacity

FY 2002 PROJECTIONS COMPARED TO EXISTING POPULATION Amount of Increase/Decrease from June 30, 2001 Population, by ID Group

ID Group	fiscal year									
	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Off Grid	27	52	83	111	144	176	207	244	273	301
Non-Drug										
Level 1	50	120	181	231	281	318	355	405	452	484
Level 2	0	11	20	34	44	43	57	59	65	83
Level 3	28	42	75	113	138	157	207	226	256	307
Level 4	-1	1	-4	2	4	-2	-2	-1	1	0
Level 5	-52	-29	-13	-13	-18	5	23	55	108	137
Level 6	-25	-37	-43	-41	-44	-44	-50	-46	-35	-60
Level 7	-42	-67	-67	-29	-25	-1	28	29	29	26
Level 8	15	14	28	2	13	5	7	7	19	25
Level 9	-37	-84	-134	-142	-151	-137	-149	-136	-132	-127
Level 10	6	-1	-1	6	14	7	9	11	20	6
Drug										
Level D1	79	130	164	171	199	211	218	223	251	246
Level D2	-15	-15	-11	8	11	24	39	32	21	19
Level D3	-15	3	-9	18	57	50	36	37	59	58
Level D4	11	11	60	107	101	79	71	61	61	86
Parole CVs	95	-119	-426	-513	-532	-551	-556	-545	-554	-545
Total	124	32	-97	65	236	340	500	661	894	1046

Increase is equal to or greater than 100
Decrease is equal to or greater than 100

Aggregate Change: Higher Severity Levels vs. Other ID



As compared to the June 30, 2001 population—

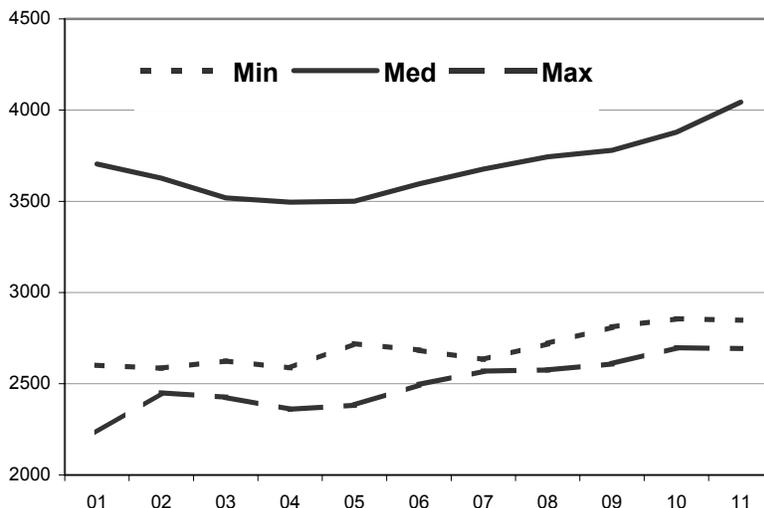
- Inmates convicted of crimes in the higher severity levels are projected to increase significantly throughout the projection period, while
- The combined total in the other ID groups is expected to decline.

This is significant because inmates in higher severity levels generally require more secure bedspace.

Projections by Custody

Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2001 actual	2601	3705	1542	540	152	2234	8540
2002	2585	3627	1758	517	176	2451	8663
2003	2625	3519	1735	523	169	2427	8571
2004	2586	3496	1735	488	137	2360	8442
2005	2720	3501	1753	501	129	2383	8604
2006	2684	3596	1829	511	155	2495	8775
2007	2633	3677	1855	539	175	2569	8879
2008	2720	3744	1888	550	137	2575	9039
2009	2811	3780	1944	522	143	2609	9200
2010	2856	3880	1988	544	165	2697	9433
2011	2848	4044	2016	529	148	2693	9585
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
2001 actual	30.5%	43.4%	18.1%	6.3%	1.8%	26.2%	100%
2002	29.8%	41.9%	20.3%	6.0%	2.0%	28.3%	100%
2003	30.6%	41.1%	20.2%	6.1%	2.0%	28.3%	100%
2004	30.6%	41.4%	20.6%	5.8%	1.6%	28.0%	100%
2005	31.6%	40.7%	20.4%	5.8%	1.5%	27.7%	100%
2006	30.6%	41.0%	20.8%	5.8%	1.8%	28.4%	100%
2007	29.7%	41.4%	20.9%	6.1%	2.0%	28.9%	100%
2008	30.1%	41.4%	20.9%	6.1%	1.5%	28.5%	100%
2009	30.6%	41.1%	21.1%	5.7%	1.6%	28.4%	100%
2010	30.3%	41.1%	21.1%	5.8%	1.7%	28.6%	100%
2011	29.7%	42.2%	21.0%	5.5%	1.5%	28.1%	100%

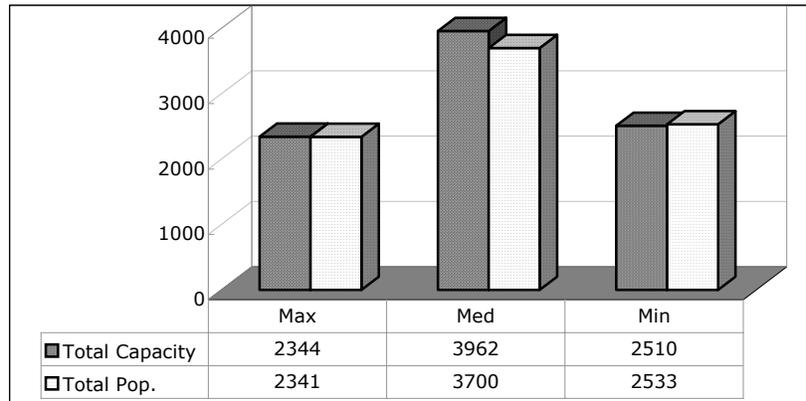


Systemwide, growth is projected to occur in all custody levels, but is most pronounced in the higher custody levels.

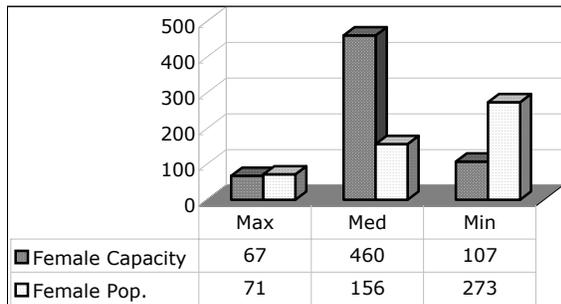
Compared to actual June 30, 2001, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:

- 247 minimum custody inmates.
- 339 medium custody inmates.
- 459 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

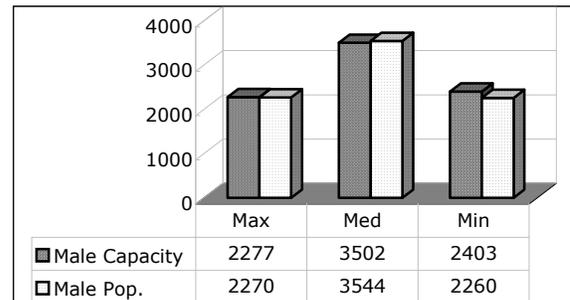
Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody December 31, 2001



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — SYSTEMWIDE TOTAL



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — FEMALES



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — MALES

While systemwide totals provide general information regarding trends and correctional system status, analysis of capacity requirements cannot be based on systemwide totals, but must take into account both inmate gender and custody requirements. Inmates can be placed in higher security locations than their custody classification level would indicate (minimum custody inmates in medium security housing, for example) but the reverse cannot happen. Inmates with higher custody classifications cannot be placed in locations with a lower security designation. Moreover, capacity in an all male or all female facility is not available for housing inmates of the opposite gender. Finally, there are facility-specific considerations which come into play. As an example, the security designation of much of the female capacity at TCF's Central Unit is medium security. While this capacity is suitable for housing medium custody females, it would not be appropriate for housing medium custody males.

**Capacity Compared to Projected Population:
Male Inmates, by Custody**

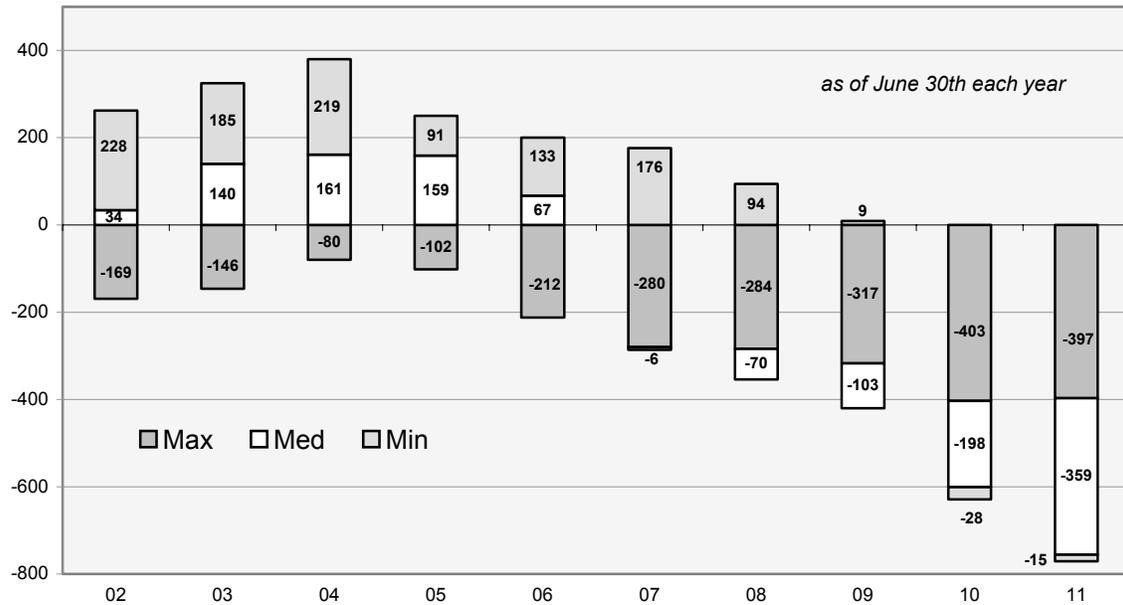
	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	2277	3502	2403	8182
6-30-02 Capacity	2335	3586	2403	8324
Utilization Adjustments (Adjusted)	-129	-93	112	-110
Projected Male Population				
June 30, 2002	2375	3459	2287	8121
June 30, 2003	2352	3353	2330	8035
June 30, 2004	2286	3332	2296	7914
June 30, 2005	2308	3334	2424	8066
June 30, 2006	2418	3426	2382	8226
June 30, 2007	2486	3499	2339	8324
June 30, 2008	2490	3563	2421	8474
June 30, 2009	2523	3596	2506	8625
June 30, 2010	2609	3691	2543	8843
June 30, 2011	2603	3852	2530	8985

- The department’s primary capacity concern continues to be the adequacy of maximum and medium security bedspace for male inmates.
- In some living units at El Dorado, as well as the new cellhouse at Ellsworth, there is flexibility in utilizing the space for either maximum custody inmates (single-celled) or medium custody inmates (double-celled).
- The projections indicate that, given current capacity, the department will operate either at the margin or in a deficit situation relative to higher security bedspace throughout the projection period.

Notes:

1. *The projections prepared by the Sentencing Commission are systemwide and do not include a breakdown by gender. The department’s estimates of the male inmate population assume the same gender distribution throughout the projection period as existed on June 30, 2001, i.e. 93.75% male.*
2. *June 30, 2002 capacity reflects completion of the new cellhouse at Ellsworth. This will result in 200 new medium security beds at ECF, and conversion of 116 medium beds at El Dorado to 58 maximum beds.*
3. *The adjusted baseline capacity reflects adjustments for utilization patterns in placements at non-KDOC facilities, plus operational considerations.*

Projected Bedspace Deficit/Surplus for Male Inmates, by Custody Level



Deficits in capacity for male inmates are projected:

- In all years for maximum security beds.
- In 5 of the 10 years for medium security beds.
- In all custody levels for 2 of the 10 years.

Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	67	460	107	634
6-30-02 Capacity	67	548	27	642
6-30-04 Capacity	67	636	27	730
Projected Female Population				
June 30, 2002	76	168	298	542
June 30, 2003	75	166	295	536
June 30, 2004	74	164	290	528
June 30, 2005	75	167	296	538
June 30, 2006	77	170	302	549
June 30, 2007	83	178	294	555
June 30, 2008	85	181	299	565
June 30, 2009	86	184	305	575
June 30, 2010	88	189	313	590
June 30, 2011	90	192	318	600

Notes:

- 1. The projections prepared by the Sentencing Commission are systemwide and do not include a breakdown by gender. The department's estimates of the female inmate population assume the same gender distribution throughout the projection period as existed on June 30, 2001, i.e. 6.25% female.*
- 2. June 30, 2002 capacity reflects the following adjustments planned for April 1, 2002: subtraction of 80 minimum beds at TCF-West associated with terminating KDOC operations on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital; and, addition of 88 medium beds through partial occupancy of the renovated J Cellhouse at TCF-Central.*
- 3. June 30, 2004 capacity reflects the planned July 1, 2003 addition of the remaining 88 beds at J Cellhouse.*

The classification distribution of capacity for females is heavily weighted towards medium custody because medium and minimum custody inmates are housed together at Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit. All of the beds in these living units are classified as medium. (The I Cellhouse compound, which houses maximum custody females, is also part of TCF-Central, but it has its own perimeter and is physically separated from the rest of the facility.) Once the renovated J Cellhouse is fully operational with 176 medium beds, the department may review the classification of bedspace at the existing TCF-Central living units.

Although slow growth is projected for the female inmate population, an overall bed surplus is expected throughout the projection period. Because of the existing bed surplus for females, the department has entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons whereby state capacity will be used for placement of up to 25 female inmates from the federal system. The agreement became effective January 1, 2002. Under the terms of the agreement, the state will be reimbursed \$87.02 per day for each inmate.

SB 323—Summary of Changes in Substantive Law

SB 323 was passed by the 2000 Kansas Legislature in response to the ongoing increases which were projected at that time to occur in the inmate population. The law made several policy changes impacting the number of offenders in all major segments of the Kansas criminal justice system, including probation, community corrections, correctional facilities, and post-incarceration supervision. Regarding direct impacts on the KDOC offender population, the more significant policy changes included in the legislation are summarized briefly below:

ADJUSTMENTS IN POSTRELEASE SUPERVISION PERIODS

SB 323 reduced postrelease supervision periods for some groups of offenders, as indicated in the following table. The provisions applied retroactively to the existing offender population.

Severity Level (SL)	Prior Law	SB 323
SL 1-4; Drug SL 1 & 2	36 months, reducible to 24 months through good time earnings.	Unchanged.
SL 5-6; Drug SL 3	36 months, reducible to 24 months.	24 months, reducible to 12 months.
SL 7-10; Drug SL 4	24 months, reducible to 12 months.	12 months, reducible to 6 months.

ELIMINATION OF POSTRELEASE SUPERVISION FOR CERTAIN PROBATION VIOLATORS

SB 323 eliminated postrelease supervision for most offenders who are admitted to prison as probation condition violators. Some probation violators who are revoked and admitted to prison still have a postrelease supervision requirement, including: offenders convicted of sexually violent crimes; offenders convicted of crimes that do not have a presumption for probation (including offenses falling within a border box); and, offenders whose probation was revoked as a result of a new misdemeanor or felony conviction. The provisions applied retroactively to the existing offender population.

TARGET POPULATION FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The new law establishes a target population for community corrections programs, including offenders who: have received a nonprison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines; fall within a "border box"; have been convicted of an offense requiring registration under KSA 22-4902 and have a severity level 7 or greater offense; have violated a condition of probation supervision; have been determined to be high risk or high needs under a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument; or, who have successfully completed a conservation camp program. The law also requires that probation violators must be sentenced to community corrections before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so.

ADJUSTMENTS IN PROBATION PERIODS FOR CERTAIN OFFENDERS

The law reduces probationary periods as follows: nondrug SL 8 and drug SL 3 to not more than 18 months; nondrug SL 9 and 10, and drug SL 4 to not more than 12 months. These probationary periods will be in effect unless the court finds that the public safety or welfare of the offender would not be served by the probationary period. The provisions applied retroactively to the existing probation population.

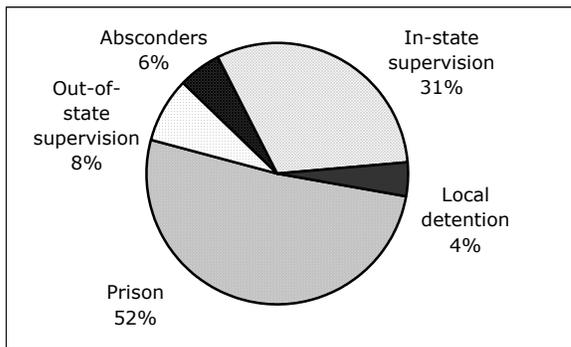
JAIL SENTENCES

The law increases from 30 days to 60 days the length of a jail sentence which can be imposed as a condition of probation or suspended sentence; it also authorizes a jail sentence of up to 60 days for each revocation of a probation sentence.

SB 323 Implementation by KDOC

Of the changes made by SB 323, the Department of Corrections had responsibility for retroactive implementation of provisions in two major areas: reduced periods of postrelease supervision; and elimination of the requirement for postrelease supervision for certain offenders admitted to prison as probation condition violators. The law provided for a phased implementation of its retroactive provisions, with statutory deadlines ranging from September 1, 2000 to January 1, 2001—all of which were met by the department. Consistent with the deadlines imposed by statute, no KDOC conversions were done after December 31, 2000. The information below provides a brief summary of KDOC’s implementation of its responsibilities under SB 323.

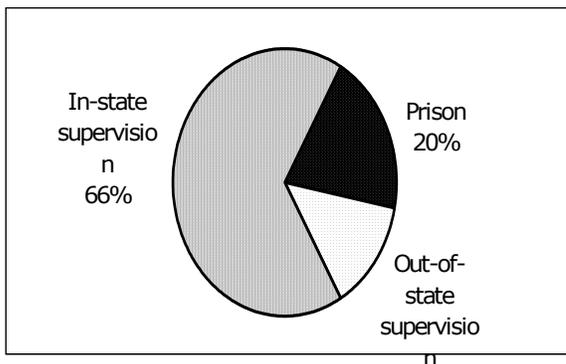
TOTAL NUMBER OF SB 323 CONVERSIONS: 8,520



Offender location at time of SB 323 conversion

Prison	4,390
In-state supervision	2,646
Out-of-state supervision	673
Absconder or warrant outstanding	445
Local detention	366
Total	8,520

SB 323 CONVERSIONS RESULTING IN IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE FROM KDOC JURISDICTION: 2,916



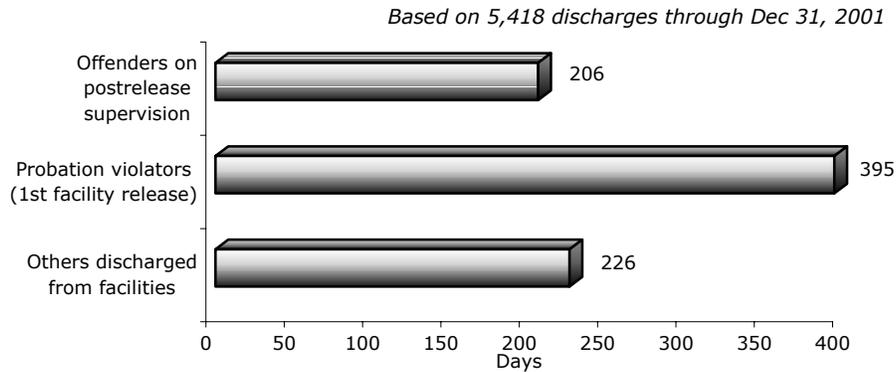
Offender location at time of immediate discharge

Prison	574
In-state supervision	1,942
Out-of-state supervision	400
Total	2,916

Additionally, 2,502 offenders who were not immediately eligible for discharge as a result of supervision length conversion have subsequently reached their discharge date. The total number of offenders discharged from KDOC jurisdiction through December 31, 2001 as a result of SB 323 is 5,418.

SB 323 Implementation by KDOC (cont)

Average number of days that discharge date was advanced under SB 323, by type of offender

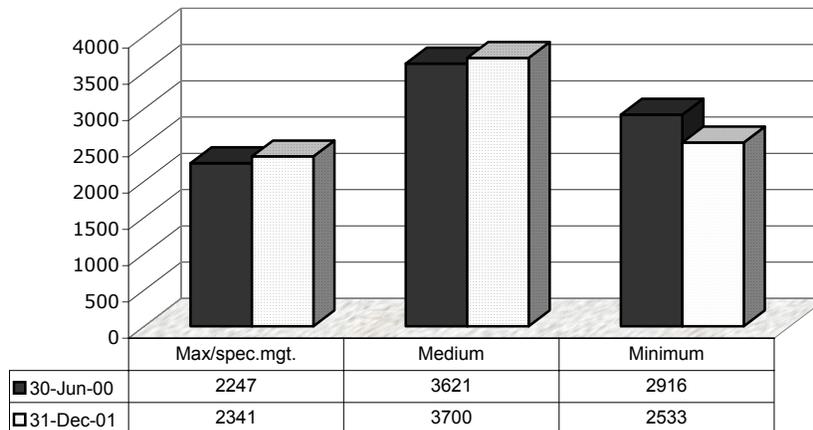


The greatest impact has been on the probation violators covered by SB 323 who have completed their prison sentence and are being released from prison for the first time. These offenders are no longer required to serve any postrelease supervision period.

Change in the inmate population, by custody level, since June 30, 2000

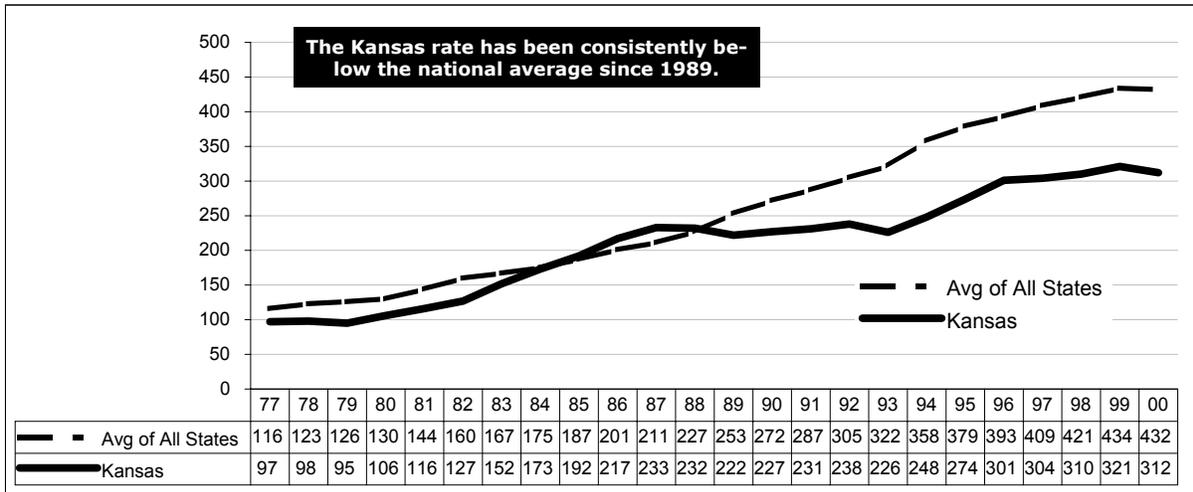
	Max	Med	Min	Total
June 30, 2000	2247	3621	2916	8784
Dec 31, 2001	2341	3700	2533	8574
Difference	+94	+79	-383	-210

The number of minimum custody inmates has declined, but maximum and medium custody inmates have increased.



Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States (number incarcerated per 100,000 population)

Kansas Rate vs. Average for All States: 1977-2000 (Dec 31st each year)



State Incarceration Rates: December 31, 2000								
Rank		Rank		Rank				
1	Dist. of Columbia	971	18	Maryland	429	35	Oregon	316
2	Louisiana	801	19	Virginia	422	36	Kansas	312
3	Texas	730	20	Ohio	406	37	Pennsylvania	307
4	Mississippi	688	21	Colorado	403	38	Hawaii	302
5	Oklahoma	685	22	Tennessee	399	39	New Mexico	279
6	Georgia	550	23	Connecticut	398	40	Iowa	276
7	Alabama	549	24	New York	383	41	Utah	254
8	South Carolina	532	25	Wisconsin	376	42	Massachusetts	252
9	Nevada	518	26	Kentucky	373	43	Washington	251
10	Arizona	515	27	Illinois	371	44	Nebraska	228
11	Delaware	513	28	New Jersey	362	45	Vermont	218
12	Missouri	494	29	South Dakota	353	46	West Virginia	211
13	Michigan	480	30	Wyoming	349	47	Rhode Island	197
14	California	474	31	Montana	348	48	New Hampshire	185
15	Florida	462	32	North Carolina	347	49	North Dakota	158
16	Arkansas	458	33	Alaska	341	50	Maine	129
17	Idaho	430	34	Indiana	335	51	Minnesota	128
Average for all states: 432								

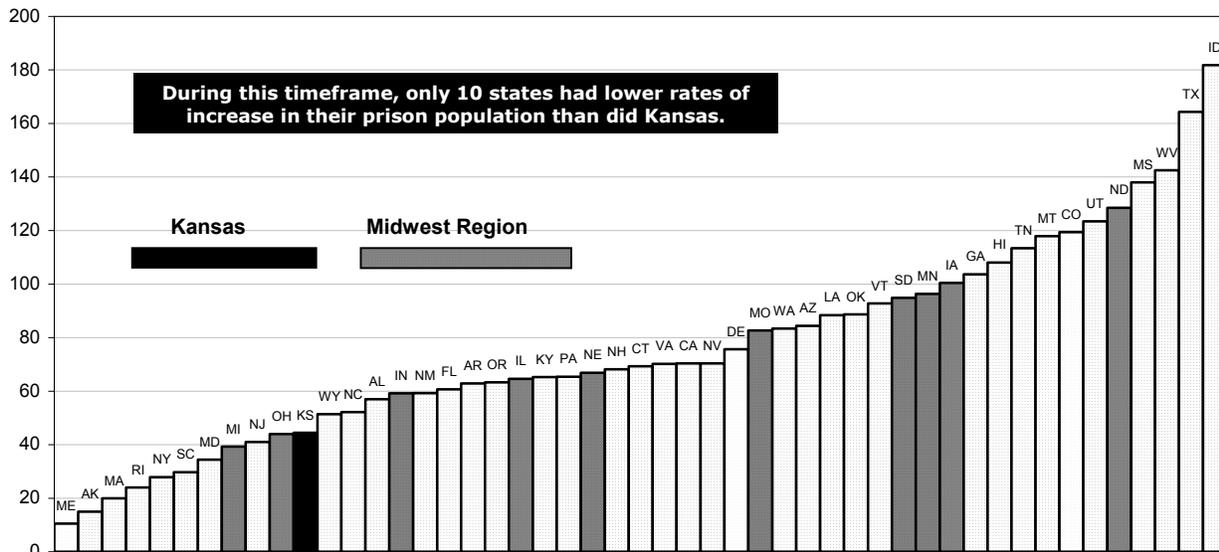
Notes: The following jurisdictions have integrated prison and jail systems: District of Columbia; Delaware; Connecticut; Alaska; Hawaii; Vermont; and, Rhode Island. Rates exclude federal prisoners.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1990-2000

Kansas' Rank Relative to All Other States and to Midwest Region States

Cumulative Percentage Change, 1990-2000



Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations

Cumulative and Average Annual Percentage Changes, by State, 1990-2000

Rank	Total % Change	Avg Annual	Rank	Total % Change	Avg Annual	Rank	Total % Change	Avg Annual			
1	Idaho	181.8	10.9	18	Arizona	84.4	6.3	35	Indiana	59.2	4.8
2	Texas	164.3	10.2	19	Washington	83.4	6.3	36	Alabama	57.0	4.6
3	West Virginia	142.5	9.3	20	Missouri	82.7	6.2	37	North Carolina	52.2	4.3
4	Mississippi	138.0	9.1	21	Delaware	75.7	5.8	38	Wyoming	51.4	4.2
5	North Dakota	128.5	8.6	22	California	70.4	5.5	39	Kansas	44.5	3.7
6	Utah	123.4	8.4	23	Nevada	70.4	5.5	40	Ohio	44.0	3.7
7	Colorado	119.4	8.2	24	Virginia	70.2	5.5	41	New Jersey	41.0	3.5
8	Montana	117.9	8.1	25	Connecticut	69.3	5.4	42	Michigan	39.3	3.4
9	Tennessee	113.4	7.9	26	New Hampshire	68.2	5.3	43	Maryland	34.4	3.0
10	Hawaii	108.0	7.6	27	Nebraska	66.9	5.3	44	South Carolina	29.7	2.6
11	Georgia	103.7	7.4	28	Pennsylvania	65.4	5.2	45	New York	27.9	2.5
12	Iowa	100.5	7.2	29	Kentucky	65.3	5.2	46	Rhode Island	24.0	2.2
13	Minnesota	96.4	7.0	30	Illinois	64.6	5.1	47	Massachusetts	20.0	1.8
14	South Dakota	94.9	6.9	31	Oregon	63.3	5.0	48	Alaska	15.0	1.4
15	Vermont	92.8	6.8	32	Arkansas	62.9	5.0	49	Maine	10.5	1.0
16	Oklahoma	88.7	6.6	33	Florida	60.7	4.9				
17	Louisiana	88.4	6.5	34	New Mexico	59.3	4.8		All States	71.7	5.6

Source: Prisoners in 2000, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.
 Note: Wisconsin data was not reported because of a change in state reporting procedures.

Kansas Compared to the National Average: Selected Indicators

Indicator	Kansas	Natl. Avg.
1. State government expenditures for corrections in FY 1999 (These three indicators include both adult and juvenile corrections. All other indicators are adult corrections only.)		
<i>State expenditures per capita (expenditures for corrections divided by total state population)</i>	\$101.29	\$120.67
<i>National rank- per capita expenditures (rank order high to low)</i>	33rd	—
<i>State share of combined state & local expenditures for corrections</i>	73.8%	67.5%
2. Average cost per inmate per day in 1999		
	\$ 51.94	\$ 57.92
3. As of January 1, 2000, percentage of inmates:		
<i>Assigned to work details or prison industry jobs</i>	66.2%	59.2%
<i>Unassigned because of a lack of jobs</i>	8.9%	11.6%
<i>In administrative segregation</i>	4.7%	3.3%
<i>In disciplinary segregation</i>	0.6%	2.8%
<i>In protective custody</i>	0.3%	1.5%
4. Percent of corrections systemwide staff (employees as of January 1, 2000)		
<i>Assigned to correctional facilities</i>	92.5%	86.5%
<i>Assigned to central office or regional office</i>	2.5%	6.9%
<i>Assigned to other locations (such as parole offices)</i>	5.0%	6.6%

Data sources: 2000 Corrections Yearbook: Adult Corrections, by Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.; State Government Finances 1999, and State and Local Government Finances 1998-1999, U.S. Census Bureau.

- **Kansas is one of only eight states that have 100% of their adult correctional institutions accredited by the American Correctional Association. Parole services in Kansas is also ACA-accredited.**
- **All KDOC facilities are accredited by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, making Kansas one of 18 states that have all or most of their adult correctional institutions accredited by NCCHC.**

Issue Paper Summary: Offender-Based MIS Systems

The Department of Corrections uses five major management information systems (MIS) in managing the offender population under its jurisdiction, including: Offender Management Information System (OMIS); Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS); Photographic Imaging System (Picture Link); Document Imaging (InfoSys+); and Electronic Medical Records (EMR). A brief description of these applications is provided in the table on the next page.

In the spring of 2000, Secretary Simmons directed that an issue paper be developed on the status of the department's offender-based management information systems. The purpose was to identify problems and limitations which may exist, to identify options for addressing short-term and long-term problems, and to emphasize the importance of MIS improvements on data quality and public safety. A KDOC working group was established to examine MIS issues, and its report was issued in July 2001. A summary of the group's findings is presented below.

MIS Issues and Problem Statements Identified by the MIS Work Group

Issue 1. Departmental managers have an important role related to information management and they must continually reinforce the importance of MIS systems as a critical correctional tool.

With increased automation, the role of managers—up to and including senior level managers—in administering information management functions has become both less clear and more challenging because of the technical nature of automated systems. It is important that all staff understand the value of information in performing departmental functions, and particularly its significance to public safety. For this reason, managers at all levels must be familiar with and participate in decision-making relative to the MIS functions that support the processes for which they are responsible. Informed participation by the System Management Team is becoming especially crucial because of the importance of the MIS systems and the decision-making and leadership roles of SMT members.

Issue 2. The knowledge base of the department's MIS users must be improved.

In recent years, the number of MIS users has increased many times over, OMIS has been modified extensively, and new applications have been added. Yet, with the exception of training provided when the TOADS application was launched, the department has virtually no standardized procedure, curriculum or program for training users of the offender MIS applications. Moreover, the department does not have up-to-date user manuals or training manuals for these applications.

Issue 3. Data is not readily accessible to users; applications—especially OMIS—are not user friendly.

OMIS—the department's oldest and largest application— has an outdated file structure, programming language, and user interface. Because it is antiquated, the process of modifying it—which occurs constantly—is inefficient; it will become increasingly difficult to find programmers trained and skilled in the application's source code. Moreover, the application's tiered menu structure is cumbersome for users to navigate and its use of numeric and alpha codes make it difficult to interpret information. Users have virtually no ability to query or process information in the database. TOADS is much newer and more user friendly, but management

Major Offender-Based MIS Systems—KDOC

Offender Management Information System (OMIS)

OMIS is the department’s oldest and largest automated information system for management of the offender population. The application was developed in the late 1970s and has been in a state of almost constant revision ever since.

The database includes information on all offenders sentenced to KDOC custody since the first automated system was implemented in the late 1970s. The application’s data includes: demographics, sentencing and good time awards, custody classification, location and movement, work & program assignments, disciplinary record, parole decisions, inmate grievances, inmate administrative and banking accounts.

Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)

TOADS is a field supervision case management system that was developed in 1997 and fully implemented in 1999. It now is the primary MIS application for parole services and community corrections.

The system includes data on: offenders on post-incarceration supervision, offenders assigned to community corrections; compact parolees & probationers. The application’s data includes: demographics, sentencing and good time awards, supervision levels, risk/needs, location and status, employment, parole decisions, condition violations, sanctions & interventions, substance abuse testing, supervision fees.

Photographic Imaging (Picture Link)

This application maintains digital photographic images of inmates and offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In addition to the digital image, the application contains data on offender demographics, physical characteristics and location. The application is used for production of inmate badges. PictureLink also is accessible to many local law enforcement agencies.

Document Imaging

This application has been developed but it still is in the process of being operationalized. The application involves scanning and digital storage of offender records generated in paper form, such as legal documents and correspondence. Eventually, all of these records for the active offender population will be available through the department’s computer system.

Electronic Medical Records

The purpose of this application is to automate all inmate medical and mental health records. The EMR system was developed through the department’s contract with its health services provider, Prison Health Services (PHS).

Issue Paper Summary: Offender-Based MIS Systems

reports are not yet available and users have only limited ability to process data. Limited resources have produced a significant backlog in programming projects, further impairing user access to data.

Issue 4. Increased emphasis must be placed on setting and achieving high data quality standards.

KDOC has become increasingly reliant on its automated MIS applications as the source of data for making important decisions about managing individual offenders, as well as setting systemwide policies. Most major departmental processes are supported, at least to some extent, by the MIS applications. Much of the data in these systems has potential for a direct impact on public safety. For some data elements, the potential for adverse consequence of errors is very high—even if the overall error rate is low. The department does not have a systematic method of assessing and improving the quality of data in its MIS systems.

Issue 5. Current IT staffing and funding levels are not sufficient to provide adequate support of departmental needs.

Although the department has made significant technological advances in recent years, demands for IT services greatly exceed the department's resources to respond to and meet those needs. There is a large backlog of programming projects, some of which have been on the list for years. There is a constant need to reassess and adjust programming priorities. Delays are encountered in implementing policy and operational changes, and in responding to external requests for information. The department has made virtually no progress in re-engineering and integrating its offender-based applications. Growth in the KDOC network and applications has exceeded growth in resources available to support them. The department does not appear to have fared as well as other state agencies in keeping pace with rapidly changing technology.

MIS Goals Suggested by the Work Group

- To enhance understanding of the MIS role in the functioning of operational processes, to improve the ability of managers to make informed contributions to MIS decision-making, and to increase MIS literacy levels throughout the organization.
- To establish a systemwide policy for implementing, on an ongoing basis: (1) standardized training for MIS users; and (2) development of MIS system reference manuals.
- To modernize and re-engineer OMIS, to fully integrate the offender-based MIS applications into a single system with a web-based user interface, and to complete priority programming projects in reasonable timeframes.
- To achieve widespread recognition within the department that high quality data is essential to performing critical KDOC functions, and to institutionalize methods and procedures for assessing and improving data quality on an ongoing basis.
- To acquire sufficient staffing and other resources necessary to make reasonable and timely use of advances in available information technology for purposes of managing the offender population.

Issue Paper Summary: Offender-Based MIS Systems

Work Group Recommendations

The issue paper identified a number of options and recommendations for the five issues addressed. A few of these—such as development of an OMIS user manual—are being implemented within existing resources. However, the work group concluded that meeting its suggested goals would require significant staffing enhancements. A summary of the recommended enhancements, by issue, is presented in the table below.

Proposed MIS Enhancements, by Issue	Total Proposed Additions		Phase I - FY 2003	
	FTE	Budget	FTE	Budget
Improved Knowledge Base	7	\$ 368,790	4	\$ 215,310
Data Accessibility	16	849,397	11	558,491
Data Quality	7	454,410	2	121,260
Resource Capacity - Infrastructure	13	727,944	6	352,523
Total	43	\$ 2,400,541	23	\$ 1,247,584

The group recommended that the staffing enhancements be made incrementally, with Phase I consisting of 23 FTE and a total budget of \$1.2 million. The Phase I request was included in the department's FY 2003 enhanced services level budget. Although the state's current fiscal situation does not allow for MIS improvements in FY 2003, the need to do so will continue to be a major priority for the department well into the future.

Note: On a related topic, in November 2001, the Legislative Division of Post Audit completed an audit entitled *Department of Corrections: Reviewing the Adequacy of Its Controls Over Its Information Technology Systems*. Although the scope of the audit did not coincide exactly with that of the issue paper prepared by department staff, the issues reviewed were similar.

Many of the recommendations in the audit report mirror those in the department's issue paper, such as the need to:

- modernize the Offender Management Information System, integrate it with other departmental MIS applications, improve its user friendliness and accessibility of its data;
- provide training and reference manuals for MIS users; and,
- improve data quality.

KDOC
2002

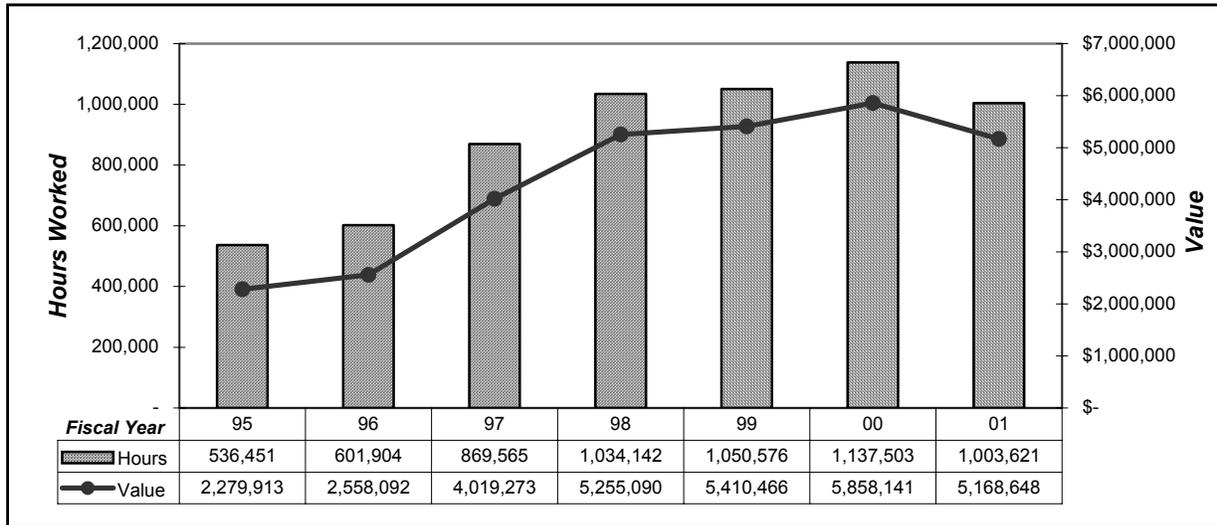
Offender Responsibility

Introduction

Over the past several years, the Department of Corrections has increased the emphasis placed on offender accountability and responsibility. A number of policies and operational practices have been implemented or revised with this goal in mind. In this section, information is provided on the results of several of these initiatives. These include:

- community service work
- offender fees and payments
 - ...by all inmates*
 - ...by work release inmates*
 - ...by inmates employed in private correctional industries*
- the privileges and incentives system
- distribution of hygiene and other products to inmates

Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work FY 1995—FY 2001



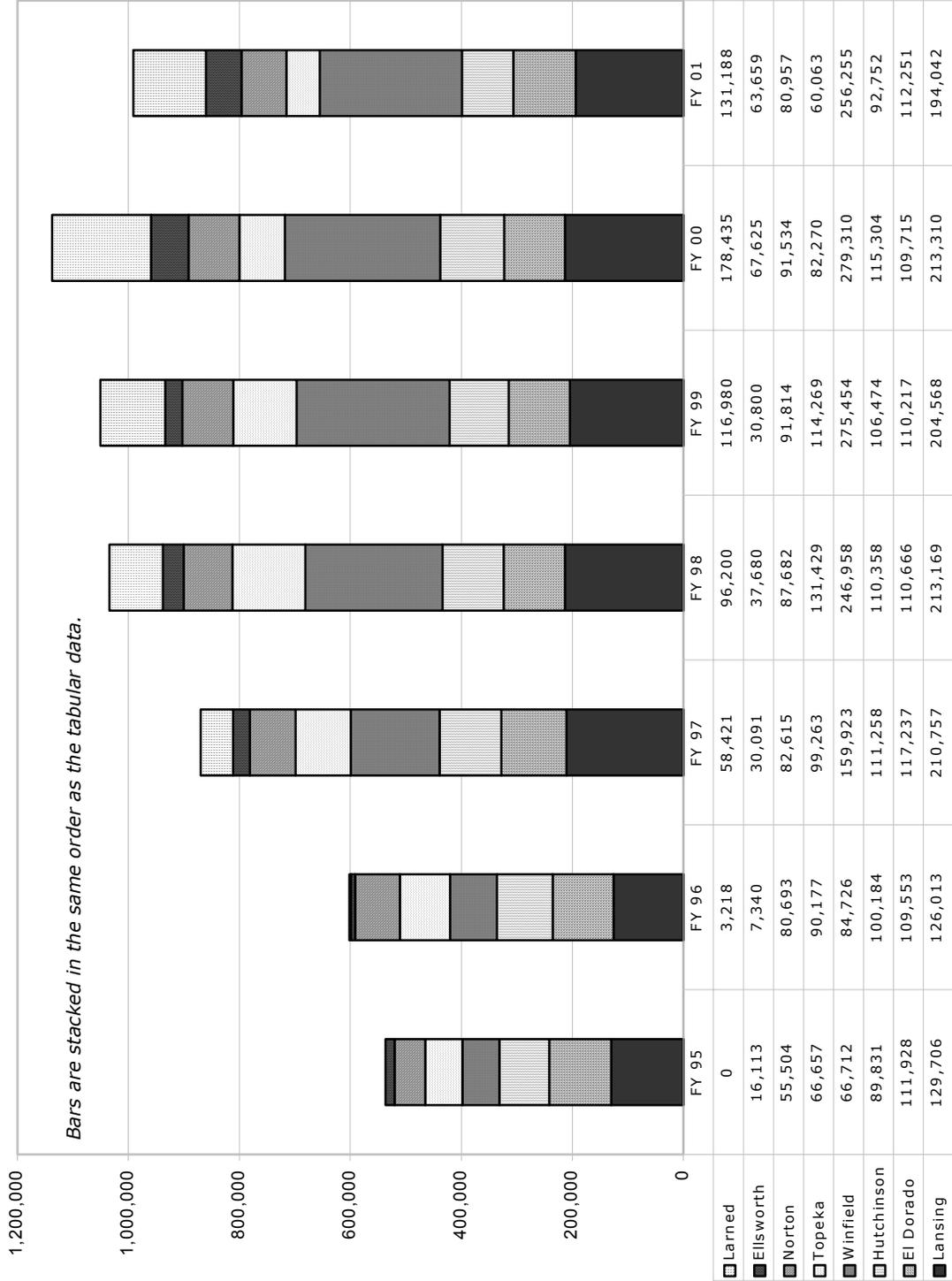
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

KDOC inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. One of the primary work venues for minimum custody inmates is community service work. Each year, numerous KDOC work details perform a wide variety of tasks for public and non-profit agencies that these agencies would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

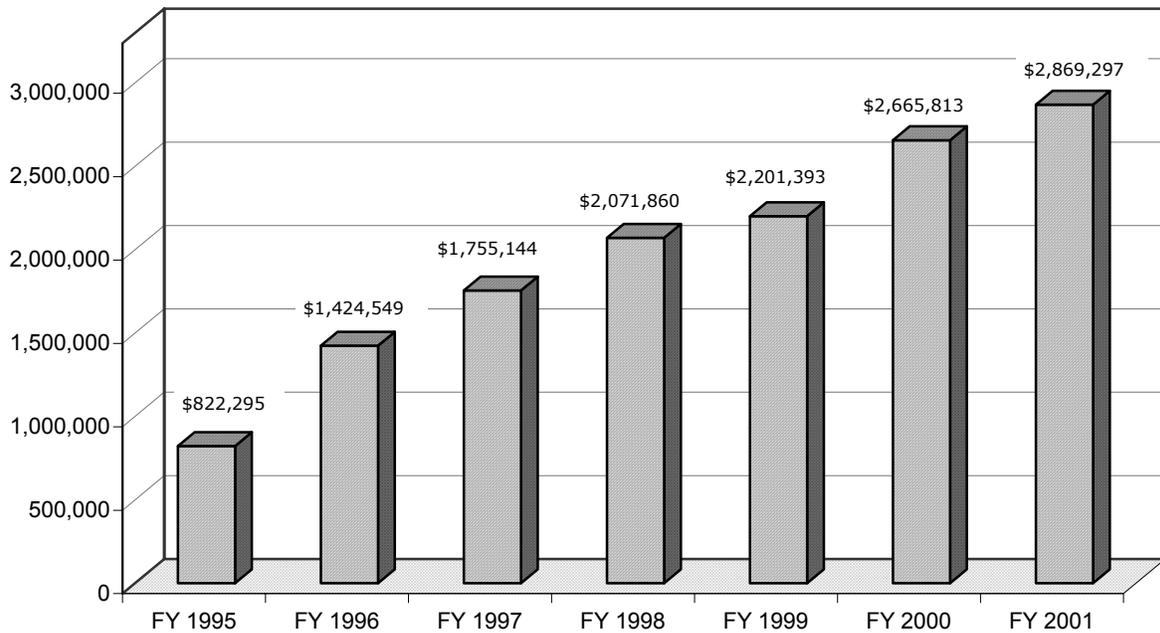
- The number of hours worked in each of the past four years is approximately double the FY 1995 level, and has exceeded one million hours annually for the past four fiscal years.
- If estimated at the minimum wage rate of \$5.15/hour, the total value of community service work performed by KDOC offenders was approximately \$5.2 million in FY 2001, or approximately 2.3 times the value estimated for hours worked in FY 1995.
- Most of the community service work performed by KDOC offenders is done by minimum custody inmates. However, offenders on post-incarceration supervision also are assigned to community service projects. In FY 2001, these offenders worked a total of 12,454 hours.

Offender Responsibility

Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility FY 1995—FY 2001



Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations FY 1995—FY 2001



In 1995 the department greatly expanded its use of fees as part of a larger initiative to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, total offender payments for KDOC fees and court-related payments more than tripled, increasing from \$822,295 to \$2,869,297. Cumulative payments by offenders over the seven-year period totaled \$13.8 million.

KDOC fees and assessments now include the following:

Reimbursement for room, board and transportation. Work release inmates and inmates employed by private correctional industries pay 25% of their gross wages in partial reimbursement for room and board. The reimbursement rate changed during FY 2001; previously, the rate was \$52.40 per week. Where applicable, these inmates also reimburse the state at \$.325/mile for costs incurred in transporting them to their work site.

Administrative fee. Inmates pay \$1 per month for administration of their inmate trust account. Proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations (cont) FY 1995—FY 2001

Supervision fee. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision pay a supervision fee of \$25 per month, except that offenders assigned to reduced supervision are not required to pay a fee. *(The fee policy was revised, effective January 1, 2002. Prior to this date, offenders paid either \$25 or \$15 per month, depending on incentive level.)* 25% of fee proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund; the balance is used to improve supervision services.

Sick call fee. Inmates are charged a fee of \$2 for each sick call visit initiated by the inmate (although no inmate is denied medical treatment because of an inability to pay).

Drug test fee. Inmates are charged \$5.35 for the cost of conducting a drug test if the drug test result is positive. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision are charged a fee of \$10 for a positive drug test and \$30 for a follow-up confirmation test.

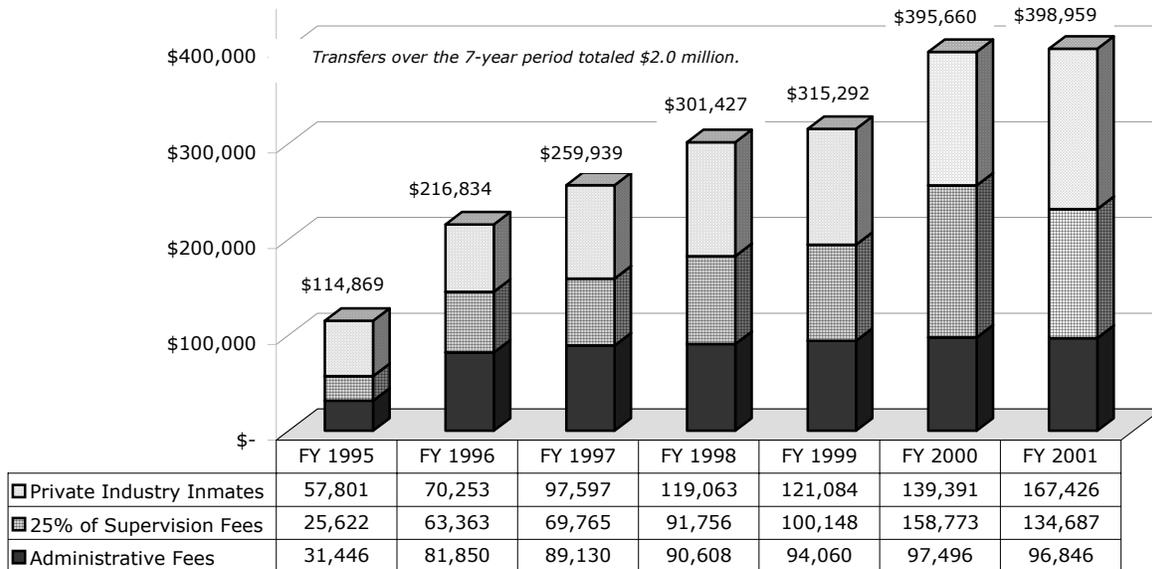
In addition to KDOC fees and charges, offenders pay court-ordered restitution, dependent support, court filing fees, attorney fees and other court-ordered payments. Private correctional industry inmates make payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund if they do not owe court-ordered restitution. Work release and private correctional industry inmates also pay federal and state taxes.

Offender Payments Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2001

Type of Payment	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Total
Room and Board	\$ 451,681	\$ 749,561	\$ 907,604	\$ 1,079,142	\$ 1,147,969	\$ 1,330,076	\$ 1,592,046	\$ 7,258,079
Supervision Fees	102,488	253,450	279,058	367,024	400,590	635,093	538,769	2,576,472
Court-Ordered Restitution	108,096	121,407	209,459	249,042	239,599	257,811	295,331	1,480,745
Crime Victims <i>(see note)</i>	57,801	71,622	101,044	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426	777,431
Administrative Fees	31,446	81,850	89,130	90,608	94,060	97,496	96,846	581,436
Transportation	11,229	17,709	41,176	49,381	66,334	73,967	73,264	333,060
Medical Payments	33,043	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645	12,243	245,753
Sick Call Fees	13,990	31,397	30,189	31,730	32,384	34,644	37,384	211,718
Dependent Support	11,221	46,032	32,611	17,953	11,249	16,068	17,019	152,153
UA Fees	1,300	9,112	11,484	8,601	22,140	19,223	23,067	94,926
Attorney Fees Paid	-	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617	3,166	46,675
Filing Fees		1,408	8,109	12,413	8,456	8,782	12,736	51,904
	<u>\$ 822,295</u>	<u>\$ 1,424,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,755,144</u>	<u>\$ 2,071,860</u>	<u>\$ 2,201,393</u>	<u>\$ 2,665,813</u>	<u>\$ 2,869,297</u>	<u>\$ 13,810,351</u>

Note: To avoid double-counting, the amount shown for Crime Victims includes only those payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund which did not originate from Administrative Fees and Supervision Fees. Therefore, the table understates the total amount transferred from all KDOC offender-generated revenues to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. During the seven-year period, the total was \$2.0 million.

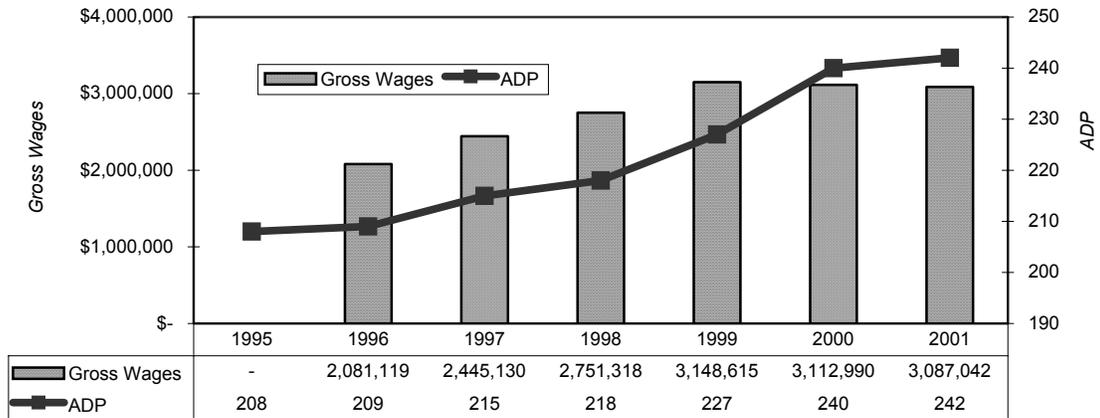
Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund By source of revenue FY 1995—FY 2001



Since January 1, 1995, the Department of Corrections has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These transfers originate from:

- entire proceeds from a \$1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of their inmate trust accounts;
- 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision fee paid by offenders on post-incarceration supervision; and
- amounts deducted for this purpose from wages of inmates employed by private correctional industries.

Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned FY 1995—FY 2001

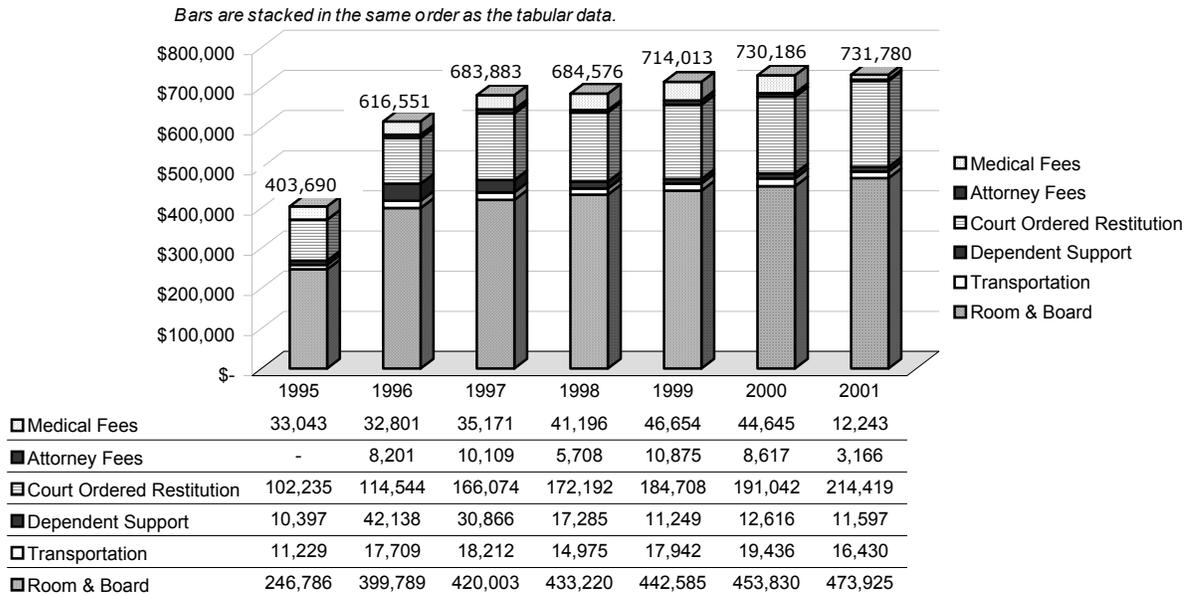


KDOC has work release programs in Wichita and Hutchinson. Capacity at Wichita Work Release is 198 (including some permanent party inmates), while the work release capacity at Hutchinson Correctional Facility is 48.

The work release capacity at HCF was increased in 1999, which has resulted in an overall increase in the work release ADP. In FY 2001, the total work release ADP was 242, compared to 208 in FY 1995.

Gross wages earned by work release inmates totaled \$3.1 million in FY 2001—an increase of 50% from FY 1996.

Payments by Work Release Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2001



Work release inmates pay:

Room and board reimbursement at a rate equal to 25% of their gross wages. This rate took effect July 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.325 per mile) for transportation to and from work.

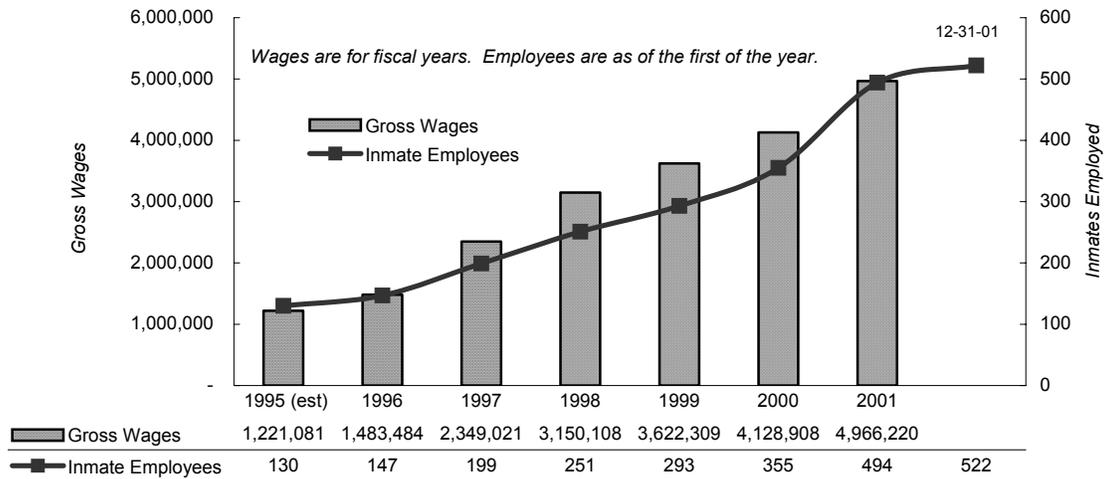
Medical expenses.

Court-ordered payments such as restitution, dependent support, and attorney fees.

State and federal taxes.

Payments made by work release inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$731,780 in FY 2001, including \$473,925 for room and board and \$214,419 for court-ordered restitution.

Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned 1995–2001

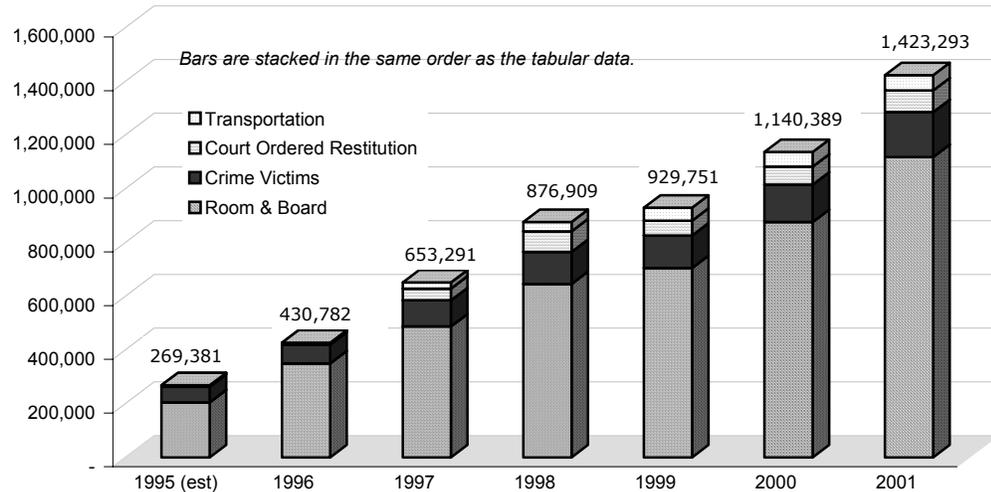


KDOC has significantly increased its emphasis on recruiting private correctional industry in the past several years. The department currently has 16 agreements with private companies for employment of inmates in or near KDOC facilities.

The number of inmates employed by private correctional industries on December 31, 2001 was four times the 1995 level.

Gross wages earned by these inmates totaled \$4.97 million in FY 2001—four times the estimated wages in FY 1995. Inmates employed by private correctional industries must earn at least minimum wage.

Payments by Private Industry Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2001



	1995 (est)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Transportation	-	-	22,964	34,406	48,392	54,531	56,834
Court Ordered Restitution	5,861	6,863	43,385	76,850	54,891	66,769	80,912
Crime Victims	57,801	70,253	97,597	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426
Room & Board	204,895	349,772	487,600	645,922	705,384	876,246	1,118,121

Inmates employed by private correctional industries pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate equal to 25% of gross wages. This rate became effective February 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.31 per mile) for transportation to and from work, if located off prison grounds.

Either court-ordered restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

State and federal taxes.

Payments made by these inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$1,423,293 in FY 2001, including \$1,118,121 for room and board and \$248,338 for restitution and victim compensation.

Privileges and Incentives

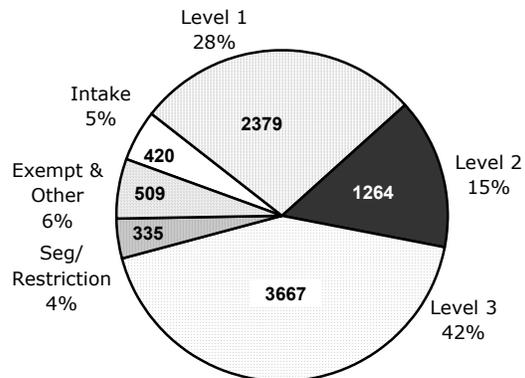
Inmate Privilege Levels

Incentive Type	Intake	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
TV/electronics ownership	no	no	yes	yes
Handicrafts	no	no	no	yes
Participate in organizations	no	limited	limited	yes
Canteen limit (per pay period)	5	20	80	140
Property	intake only	limited	max allowed by policy	
Incentive pay eligibility	none	\$.60/day	max allowed by policy	
Visitation	none	clergy, atty, immediate family	max allowed by policy	

In January 1996, the Department of Corrections implemented a new system of privileges and incentives to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Offenders must earn privileges in several major incentive categories, including property, canteen purchase limits, visitation, and eligibility for higher pay rates/better jobs, including correctional industry jobs. Privileges must be earned, and they also can be lost. Offender behavior resulting in disciplinary convictions or loss of custody may result in a reduction in privilege level.

As summarized in the table above, there are four privilege levels for inmates—intake, plus three graduated incentive levels. Effective January 1, 2002, post-incarceration offenders are no longer assigned an incentive level.

Inmate Population, by Privilege Level



Inmate population as of January 1, 2002

The two largest incentive level groups for inmates are Level 3 and Level 1—representing 70% of the inmate population. A small percentage of inmates are exempt from the level system—such as work release inmates, inmates participating in therapeutic treatment communities, and inmates housed at the central unit of Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.

Distribution of Hygiene and Other Products to Inmates

Products Affected by Policy Change	
Hygiene Items	Writing Supplies
Toothbrush and toothpaste	Stationery
Disposable razor	Postage for official and legal mail
Comb or pick	
Soap	

In April 1998, KDOC implemented a new policy which requires that most inmates purchase certain hygiene products and correspondence items that previously had been supplied to them by the department at no charge. The policy change was prompted by recommendations made by a Kansas Quality Management team at El Dorado Correctional Facility.

The department still supplies these items at no cost to inmates determined to be indigent, i.e. those inmates whose cumulative spendable funds during the preceding month totaled less than \$12.

Items covered by the policy are sold by facility canteens at cost. There is no mark-up for these products.

The department estimates that the change in policy resulted in savings of approximately \$210,000 in FY 1999, \$231,000 in FY 2000, and \$262,000 in FY 2001. The savings were calculated by: (1) estimating the department's average expenditures for items supplied to indigent inmates; and (2) applying the average expenditure amount to the non-indigent ADP.

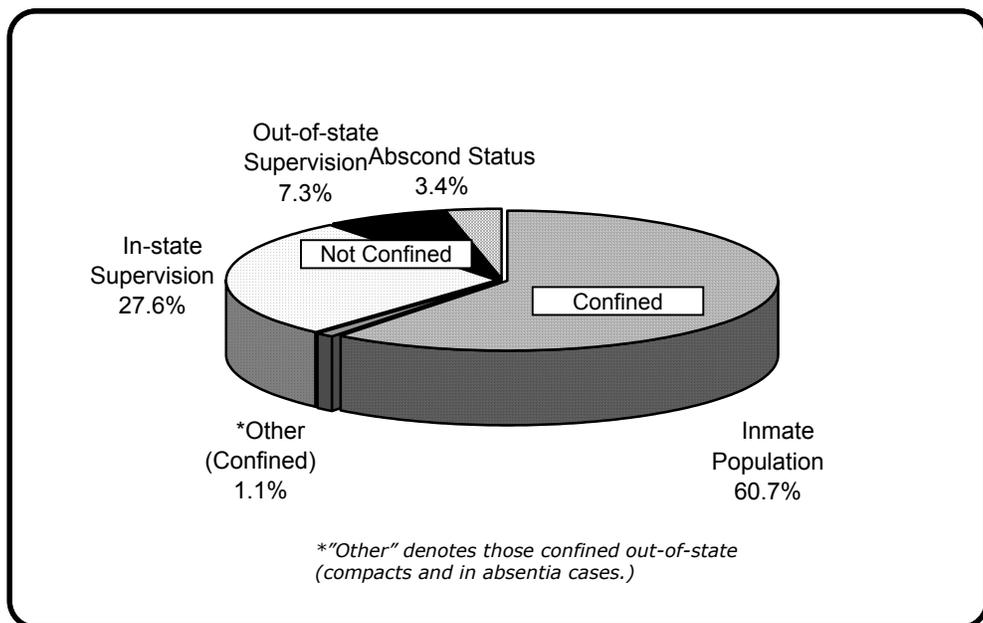
KDOC expenditures to purchase these items for indigent inmates average \$30.83 per inmate in FY 1999, \$32.00 in FY 2000, and \$36.58 in FY 2001. The average daily population of non-indigent inmates was: 6,819 in FY 1999; 7,226 in FY 2000; and 7,158 in FY 2001.

KDOC
2002

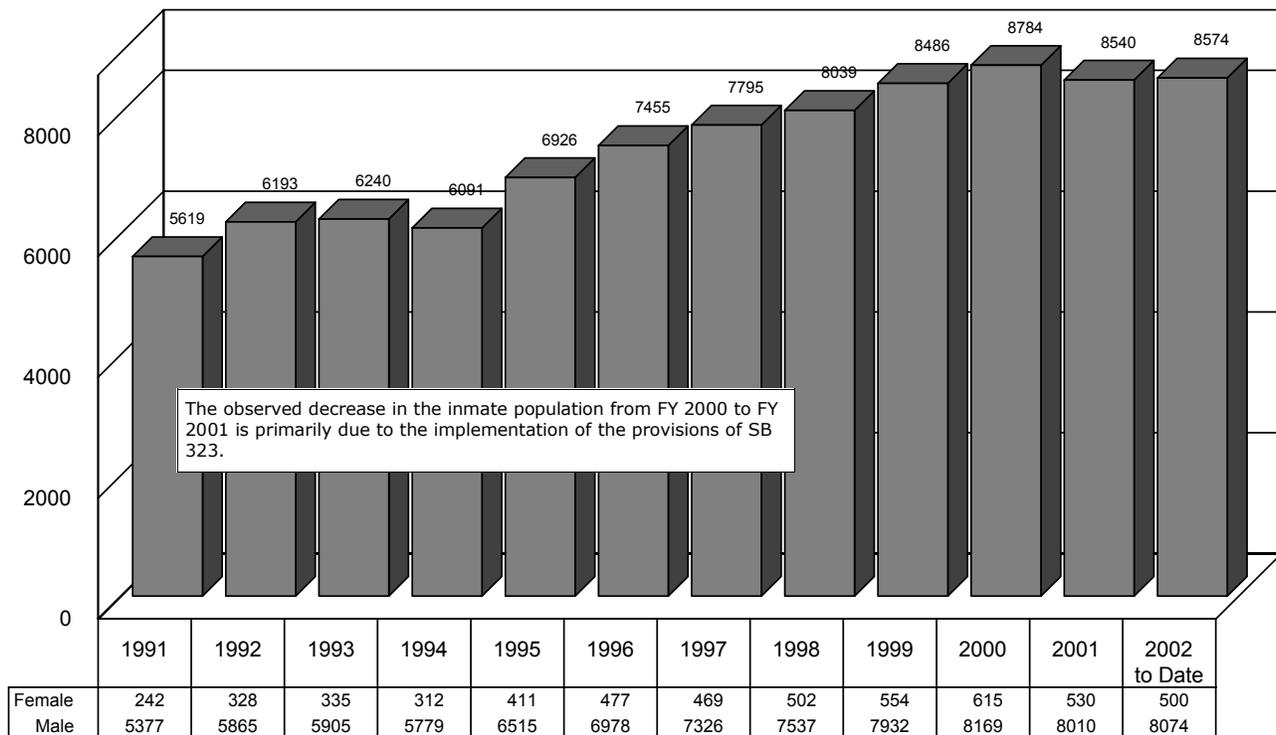
Offender Trends

Offender Population Under KDOC Management: December 31, 2001

Status of Offenders	Number	Percent of Total
Offenders Confined:		
Inmate Population	8,574	60.7%
*Other (Confined)	151	1.1%
Subtotal	8,725	61.7%
Offenders Not Confined:		
In-state Supervision	3,904	27.6%
Out-of-state Supervision	1,029	7.3%
Abscond Status	475	3.4%
Subtotal	5,408	38.3%
Grand Total	14,133	100%



Total Inmate Population: FY 1991–2001 and FY 2002 to Date (through 12-31-01)

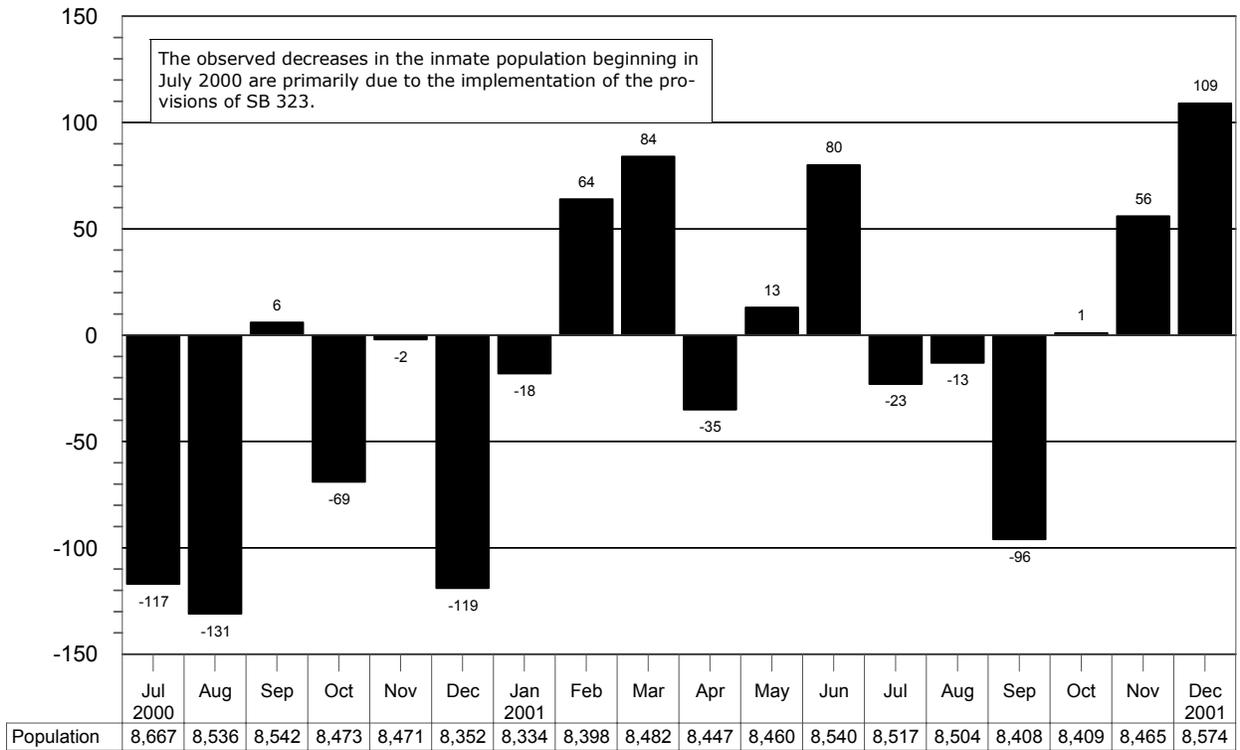


*As of June 30 each year except FY 2002, which is as of 12-31-2001.

HG98 Chart bf8ab.pr4

- During the first six months of FY 2002, the inmate population increased by 34 (0.4%).
- The decrease in inmate population during the first half of FY 1994 resulted primarily from a large number of offenders being released under the retroactive provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act, which took effect July 1, 1993.

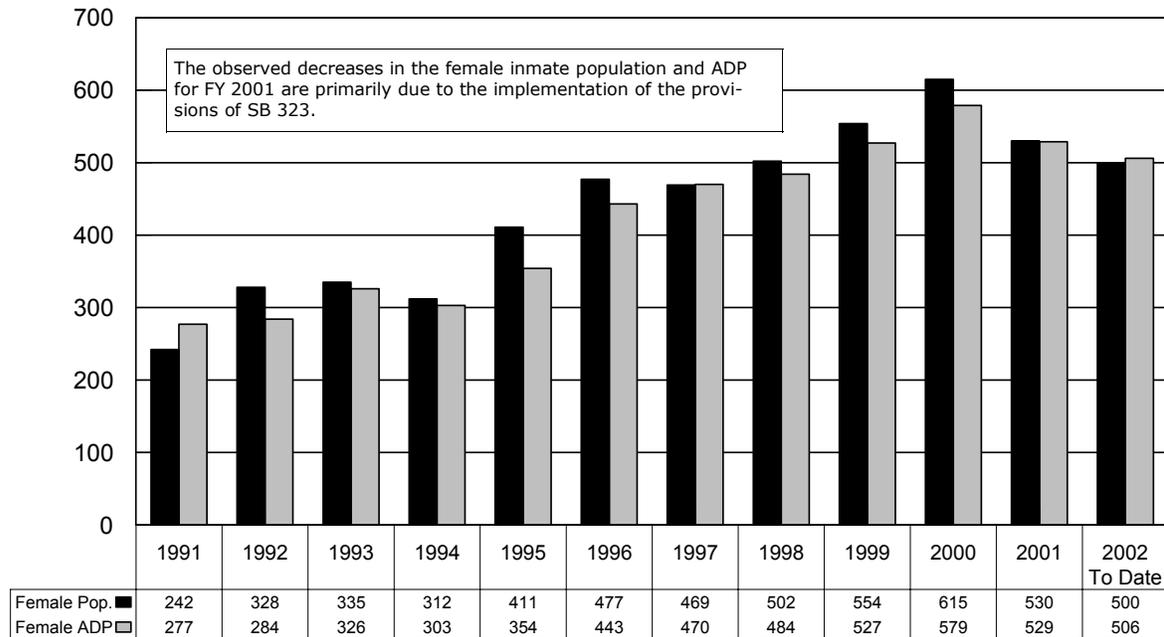
Change in Month-end Inmate Population During 18-Month Period: July 2000 Through December 2001



HG98 Chart bf20ab.pr4

- The inmate population fluctuated considerably during the 18-month period, with the monthly change ranging from +109 to -131. There were increases in 8 of the months and decreases in 10 of the months.

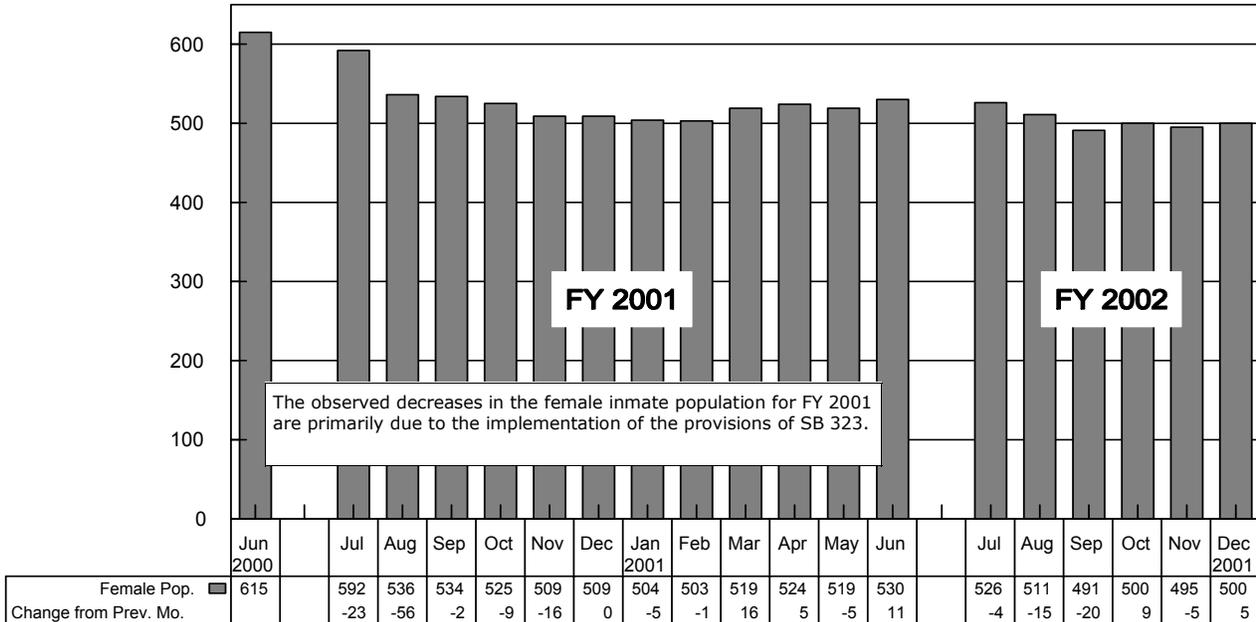
Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population: FY 1991–2001 and FY 2002 to Date (through 12-31-2002)



*The population figures reflect the number of women as of June 30 each year except FY 2002 to Date. The average daily population (ADP) is the average daily count for the fiscal year (except for 2002 to date, which is for the first six months of the year). HG98 Chart bfpopfem.pr4

- The December 31, 2001 female population of 500 is smaller by 30 (5.7%) than at the end of FY 2001, but is still 106% greater than a decade ago (FY 1991).

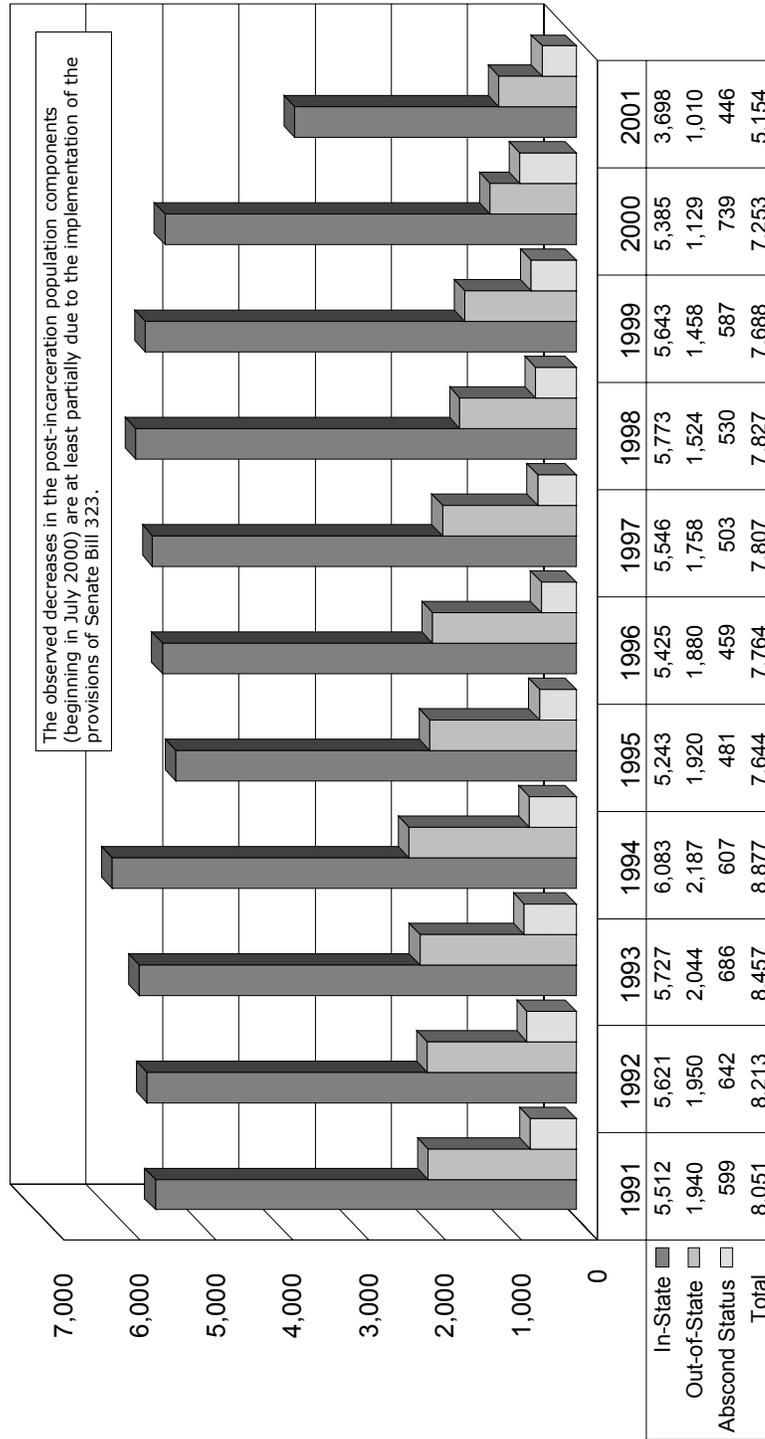
End-of-Month Female Inmate Population: FY 2001 and FY 2002 to Date (through 12-31-01)



HG98 Chart bfmofem.pr4

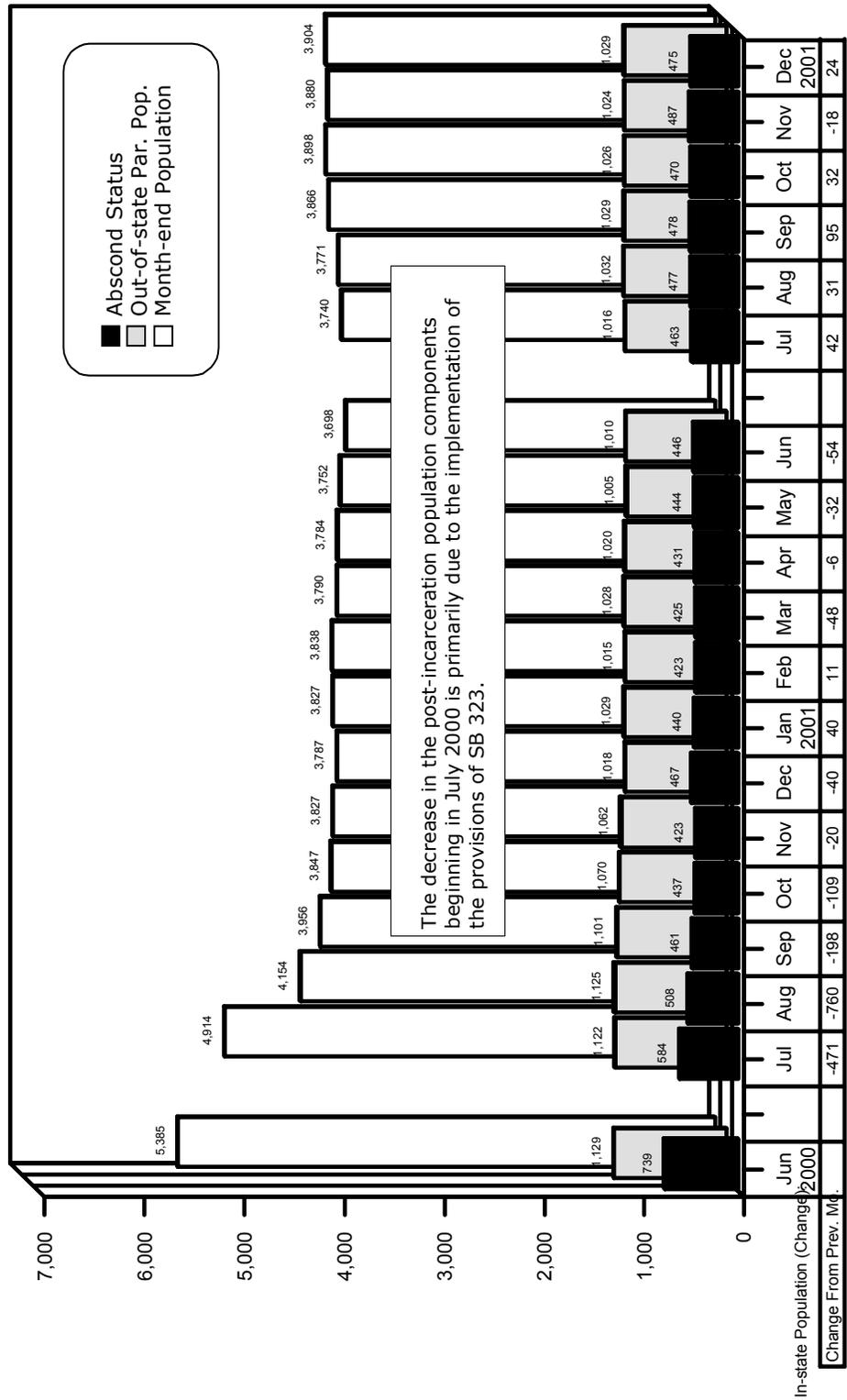
- The number of females on December 31, 2001 (500) is smaller by 115 (18.7%) than 18 months before, on June 30, 2000.

Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1991-2001



HG98 Chart b17a.pr4

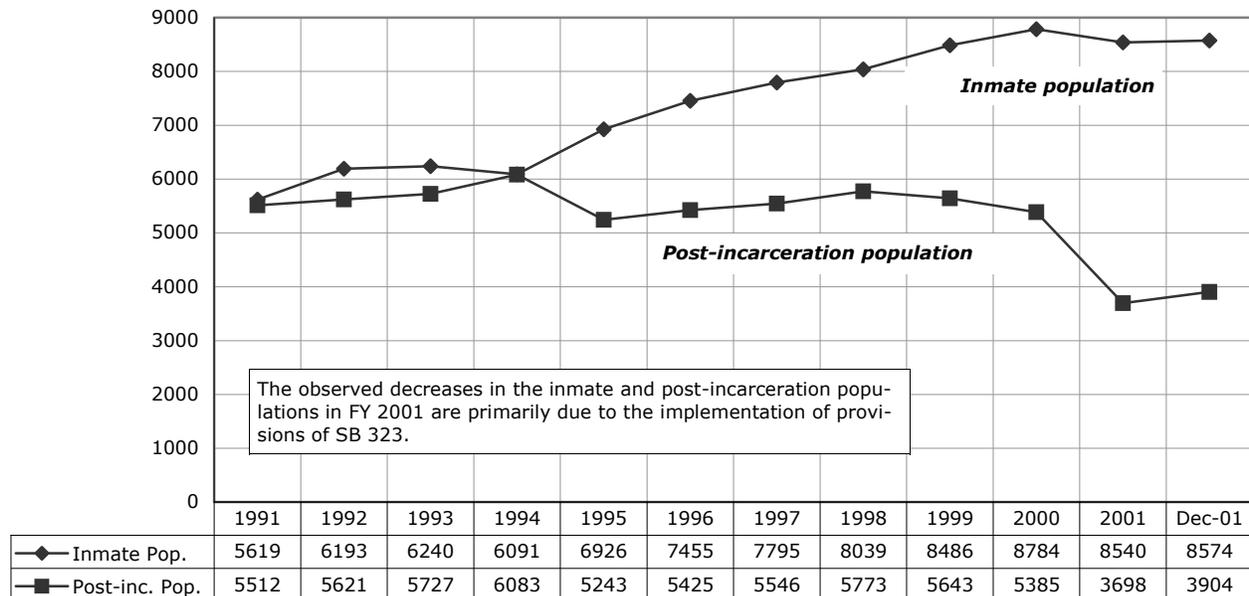
Components of the End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2001 and FY 2002 to Date* (by month)



HG98 Pres. bfeompar.pr4

*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants (whereabouts unknown).

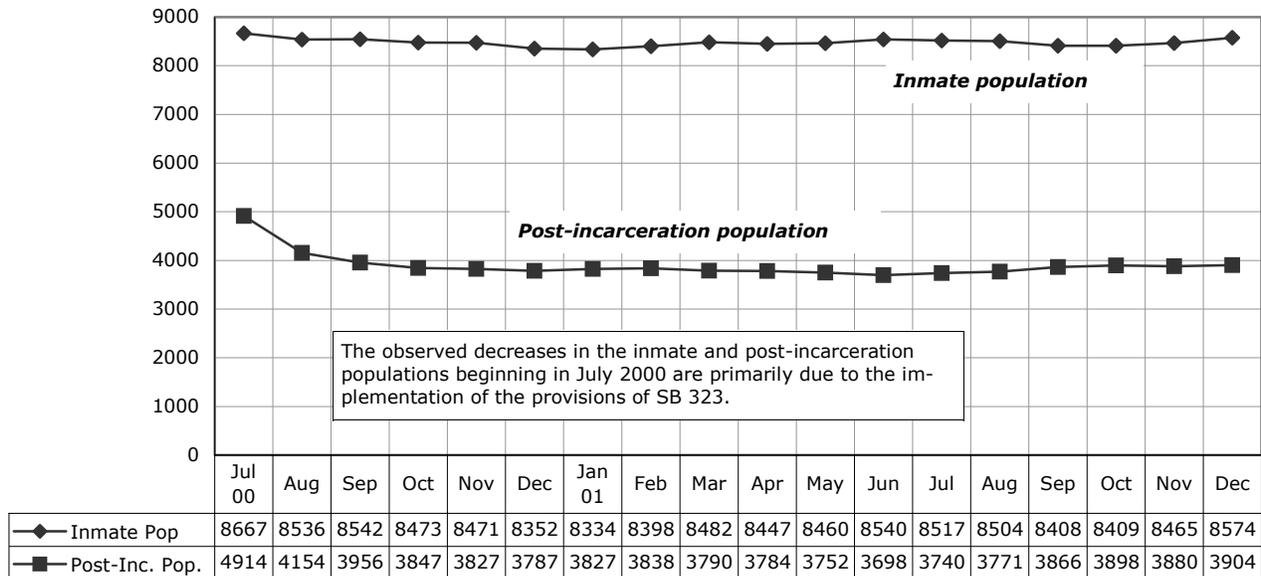
Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision FY 1991–2001 and FY 2002 to Date (through 12-31-01)



**All numbers are as of June 30 each year except FY 2002, which is December 31, 2001.*

- The December 31, 2001 inmate population of 8,574 is about 53% greater than ten years previously (5,619 in 1991).
- The post-incarceration population of 3,904 is about 29% smaller than the 1991 population (5,512).
- Note that the term "post-incarceration population" is used to encompass the traditional "parole population" (Kansas offenders on parole/conditional release in Kansas and compact cases supervised in Kansas), as well as offenders released under the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act who are serving a designated period of supervised release.

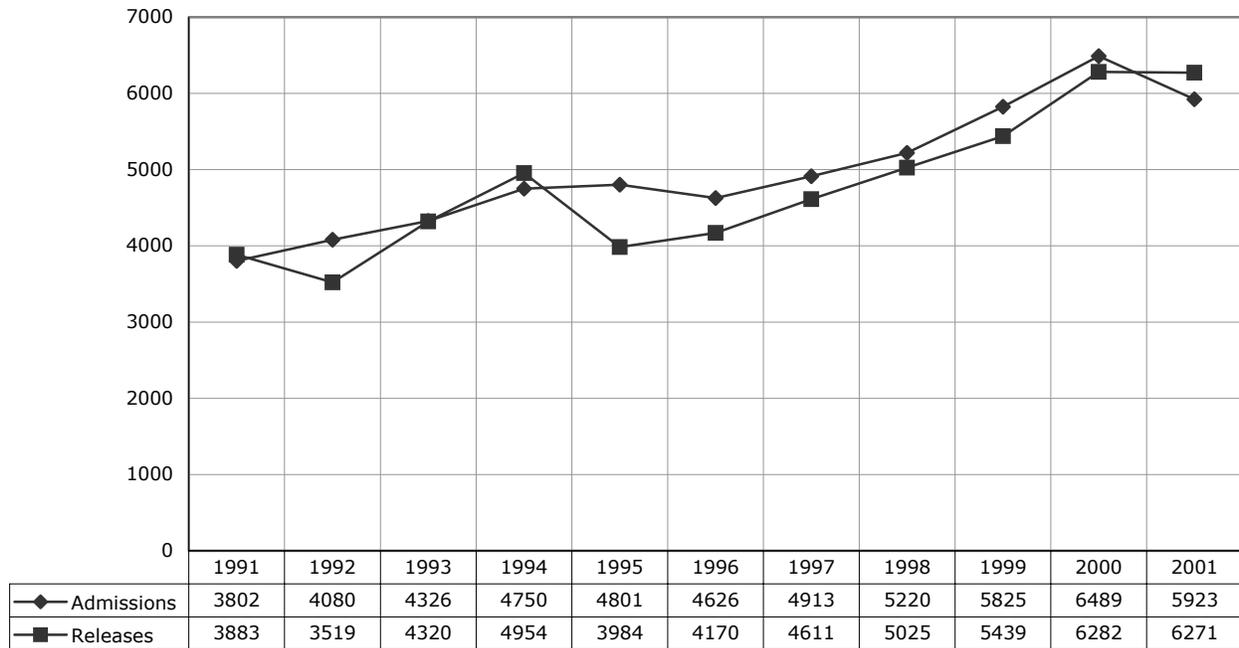
Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision FY 2001 and FY 2002 to Date (through 12-31-01)



Figures reflect end-of-month population. The June 30, 1999 figures are 8,486 (inmate) and 5,643 (post-incarceration).

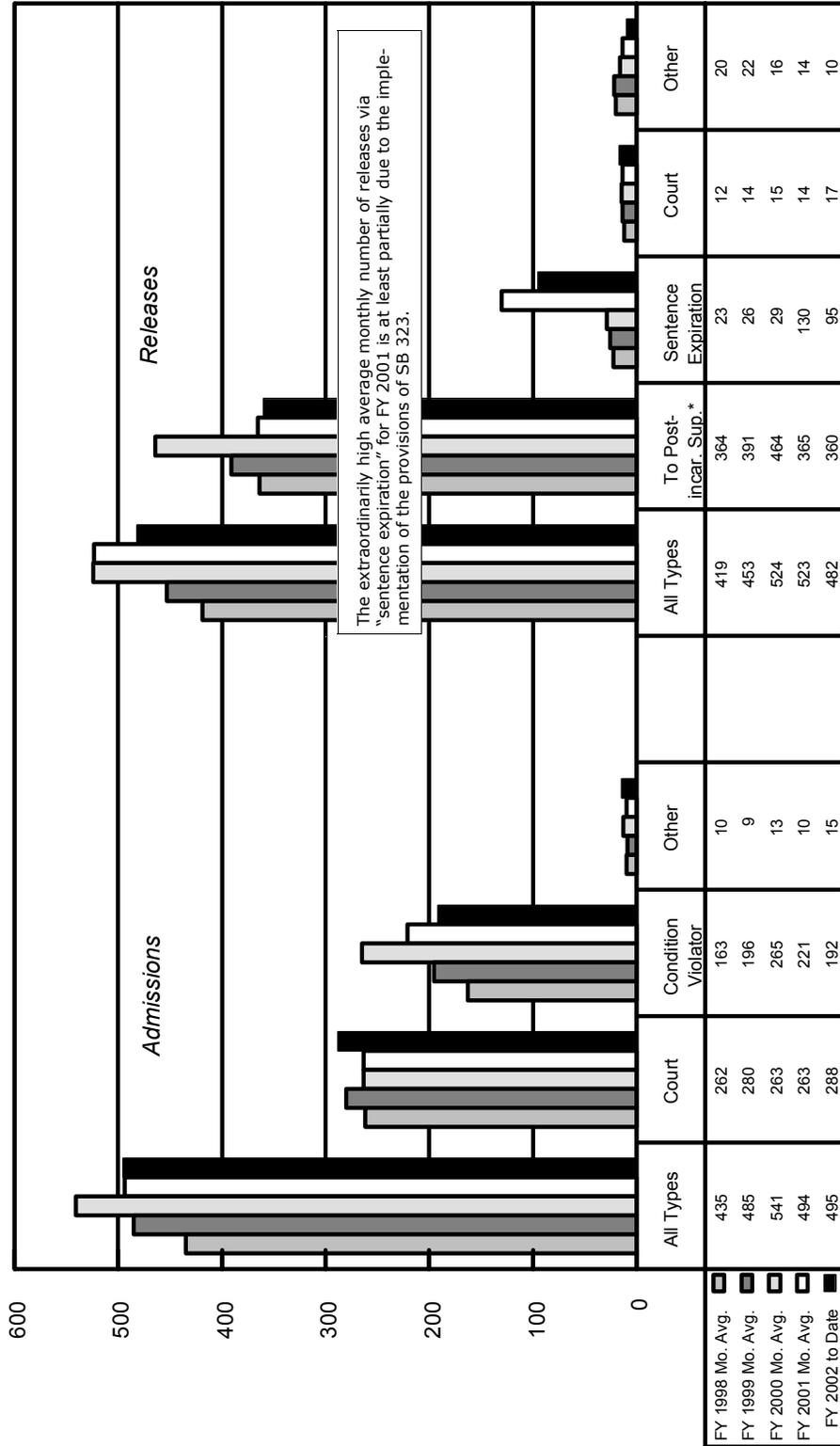
- During FY 2001, the inmate population decreased by 244 (an average of -20.3 per month), while the post-incarceration population under in-state supervision decreased by 1,687 (an average of -140.6).
- During the first six months of FY 2002, the inmate population increased by 34 (an average of 5.7 per month) while the post-incarceration population increased by 206 (an average of 34.3 per month).

Yearly Admissions and Releases: Fiscal Years 1991–2001



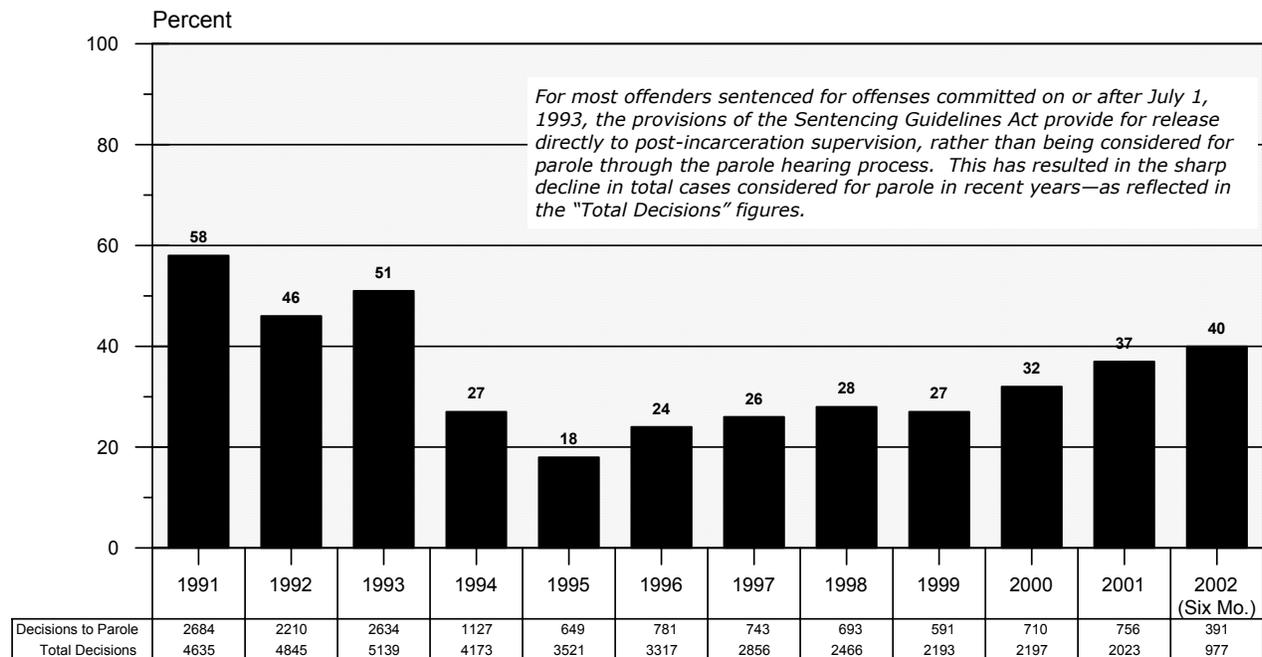
- Admissions in FY 2001 numbered 5,923—down 566 (8.7%) from 6,489 in FY 2000.
- Releases in FY 2001 numbered 6,271—little change from 6,282 in FY 2000.

Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category: Comparison of Selected Years FY 1998—FY 2002 to Date (through 12-31-01)



*Includes parole releases by action of the Kansas Parole Board as well as releases to supervision via the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of 1993.

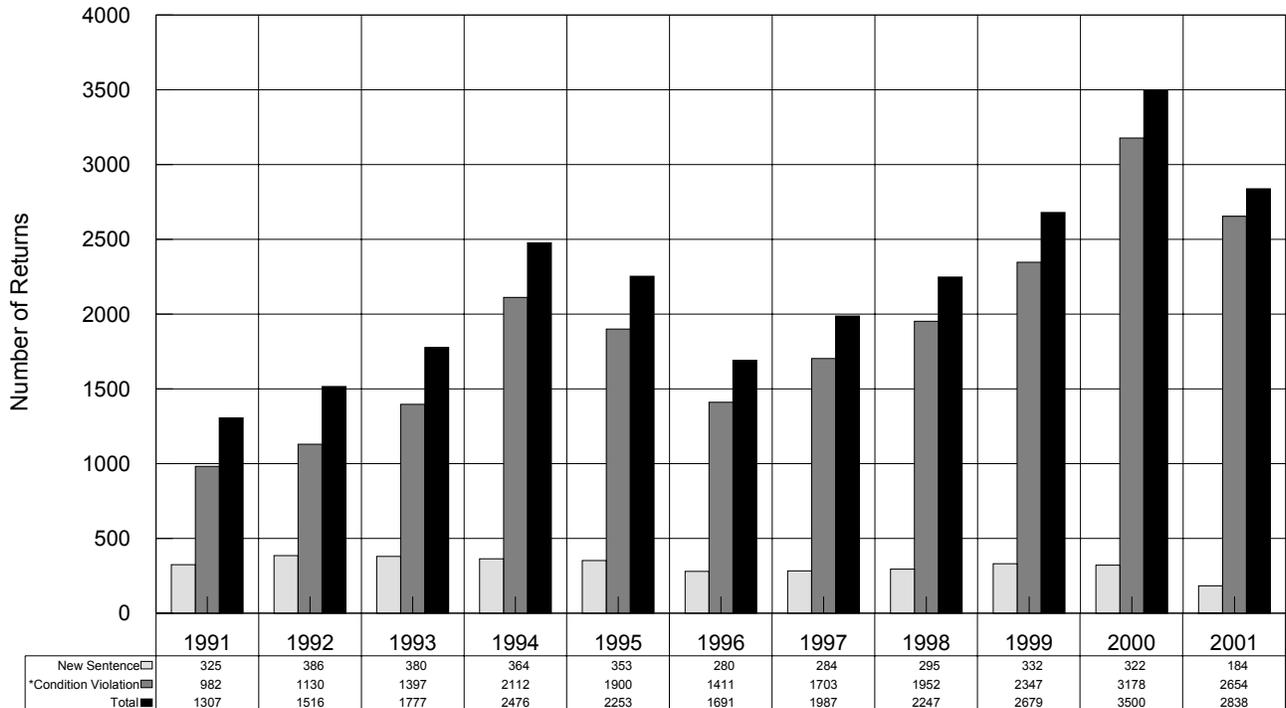
Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions Fiscal Years 1991–2002 to date (through 12-31-01)



**Information pertains to decisions resulting from regular parole hearings. Excluded are decisions from parole violation hearings, one outcome of which is the decision to "reparole," which was used more frequently after FY 93, and in effect reduced the number of regular parole hearings. HG98 Chart bf9ab.pr4*

- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of regular hearing decisions that are grants of parole.
- The parole rate was 40.0% for the first six months of FY 2002—slightly higher than the 37.4% rate for FY 2001.

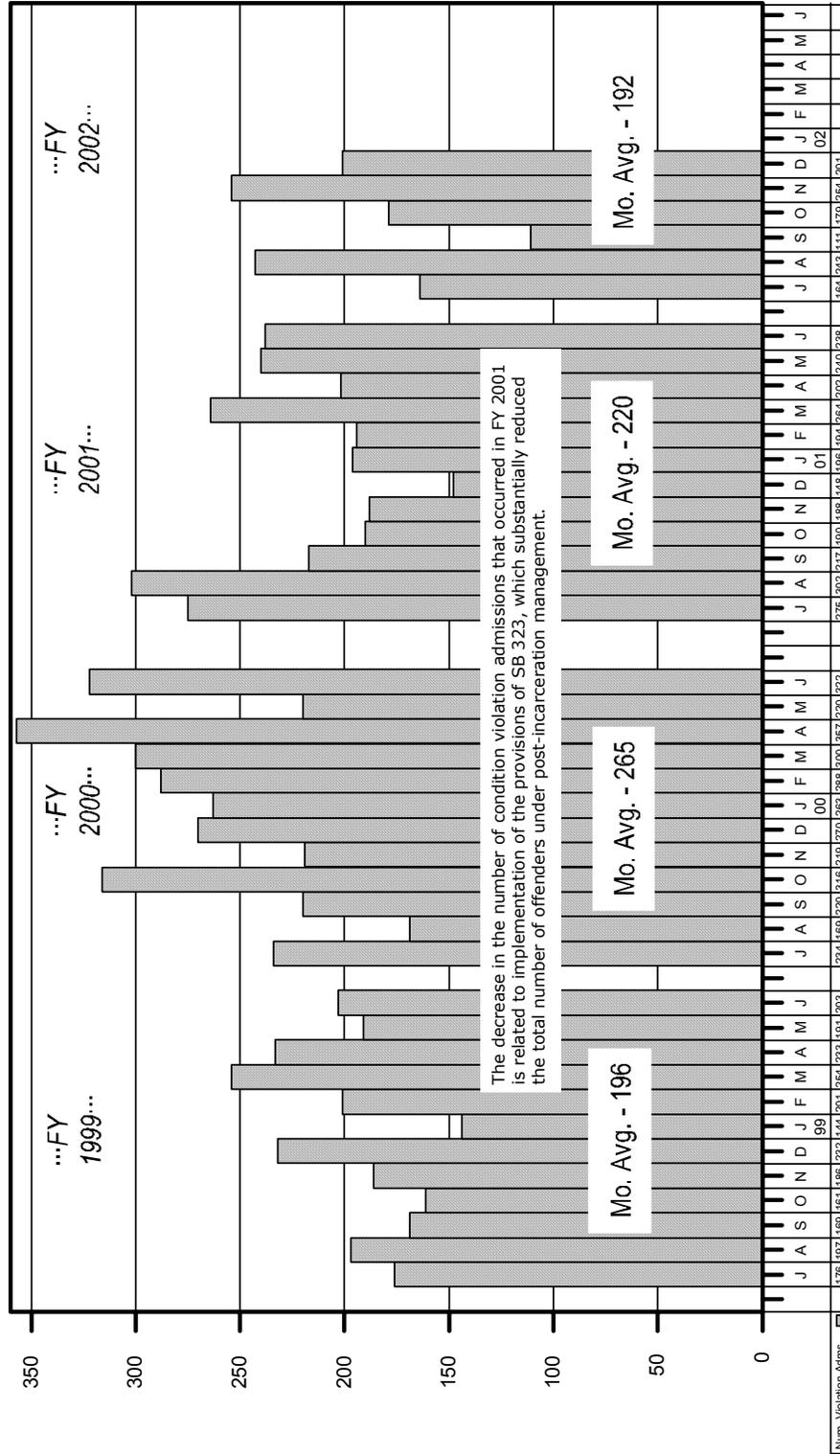
Yearly Return Admissions for Violation While on Post-incarceration Status: Fiscal Years 1990–2001



*Condition violation" reflects the number of return admissions for violation of the conditions of release with no new felony offense involved. "New sentence" reflects the number of return admissions resulting from new felony convictions while on release status.

- For new sentence returns, the number in FY 2001 was 184, down sharply (-42.9%) from 332 in FY 2000.
- For condition violator returns, the number of returns in FY 2001 (2,654) was down 524 (-16.5%) from the record high level in FY 2000 (3,178).

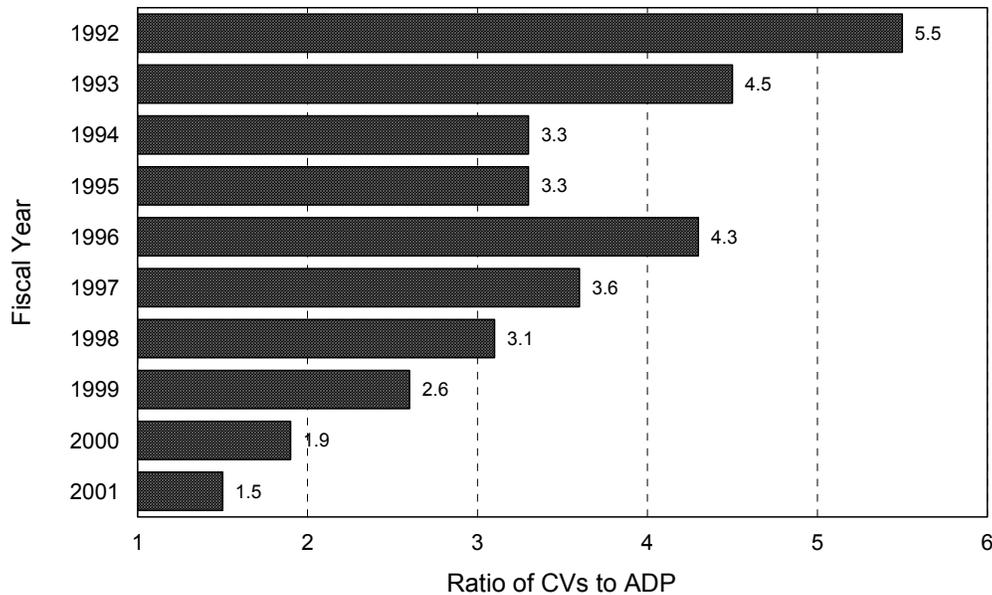
Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month:
FY 1999 - FY 2002 to Date*



HC98 Pres. bfvbymo.pr4

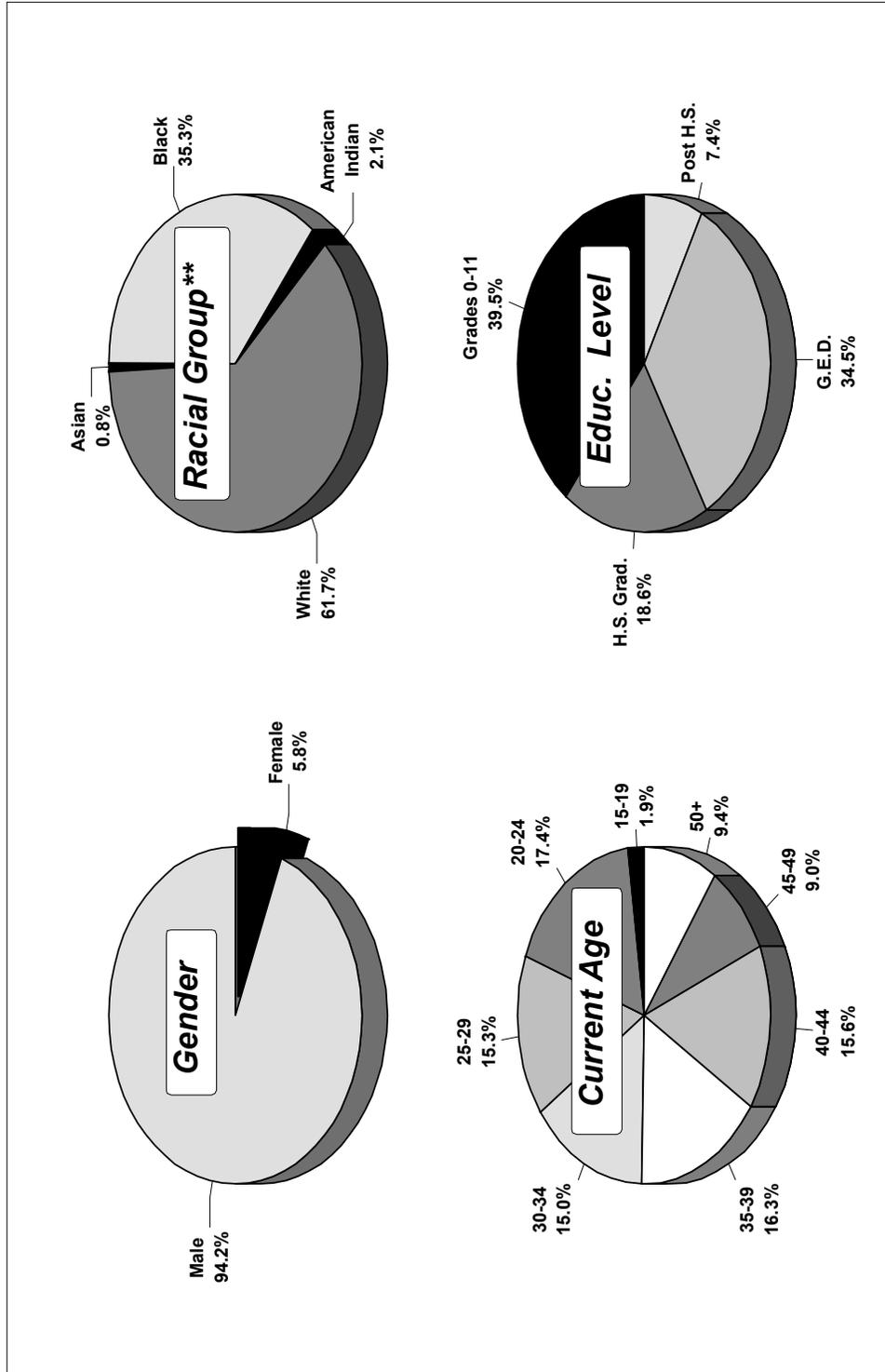
*Total number of admissions for violation of the conditions of release (no new sentence).

**Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP)
of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release
Fiscal Years 1992–2001**



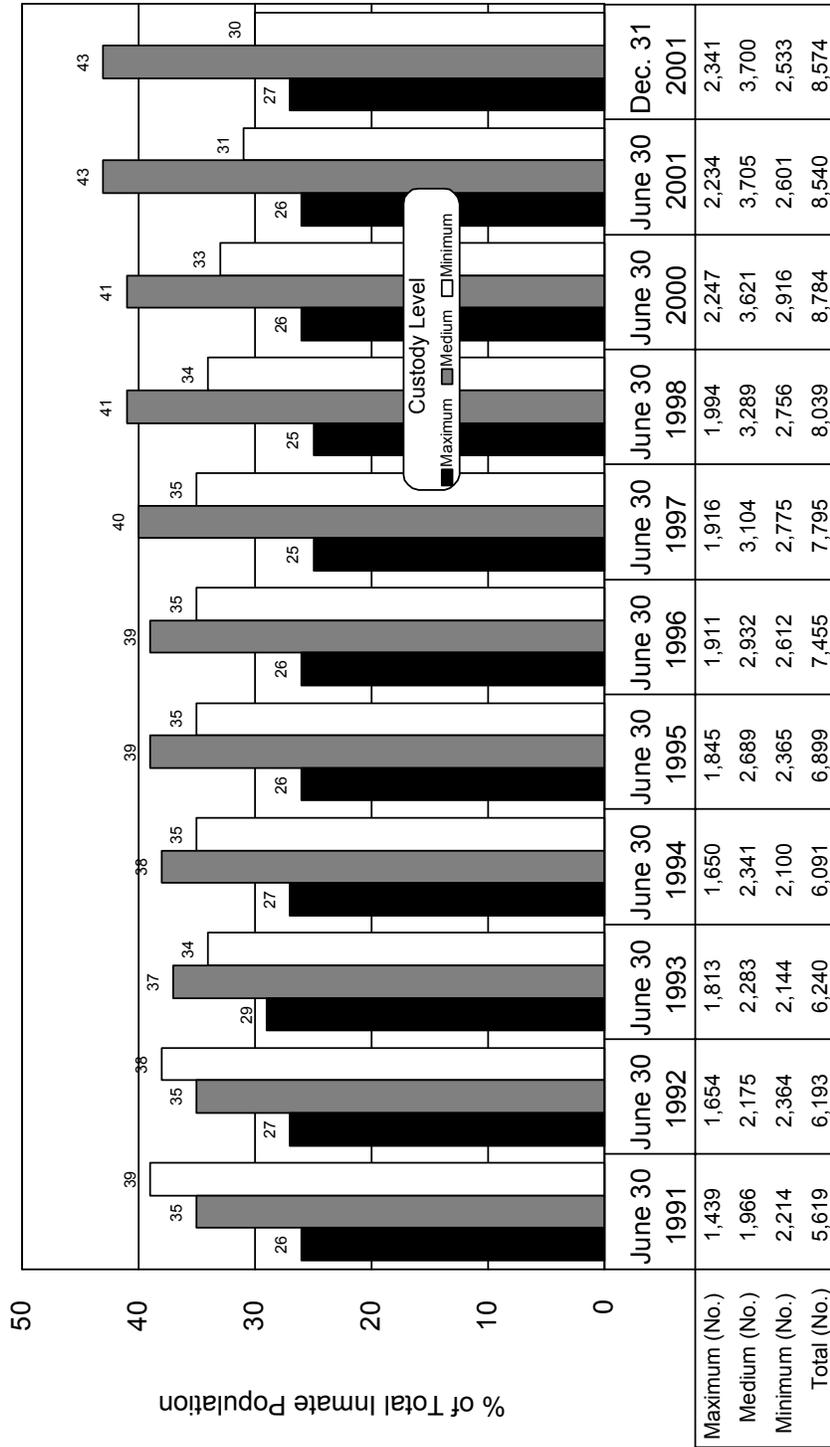
- This indicator reflects the number of condition violator returns per the average daily number of Kansas offenders under supervision, whether in-state or out-of-state. The lower the ratio figure, the higher the rate of condition violation returns.
- The proportion of offenders returned as a result of condition violations increased markedly from FY 1996 to FY 2001. In FY 1996 there was one return for every 4.3 ADP, while in FY 2001 there was one return for every 1.5 ADP.

Demographics: December 31, 2001 Inmate Population*



*N=8,574 inmates. Information unavailable as follows: Current Age (n=2), Education Level (n=319). HG98 Chart bf23a.pr4
 **Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic" of which there were 645 inmates (618 of whom were in the "White" category, 14 in "Black," and 13 in other racial groups).

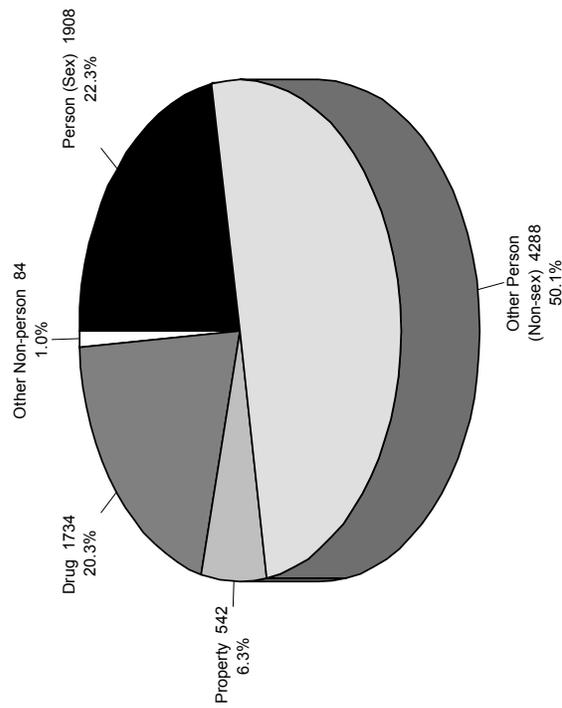
**Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level
Fiscal Years 1991 – 2002 to Date (12-31-01)***



* Maximum custody totals include unclassified and special management inmates, as well as regular maximum custody.
HG98 Chart bfcus1.pr4

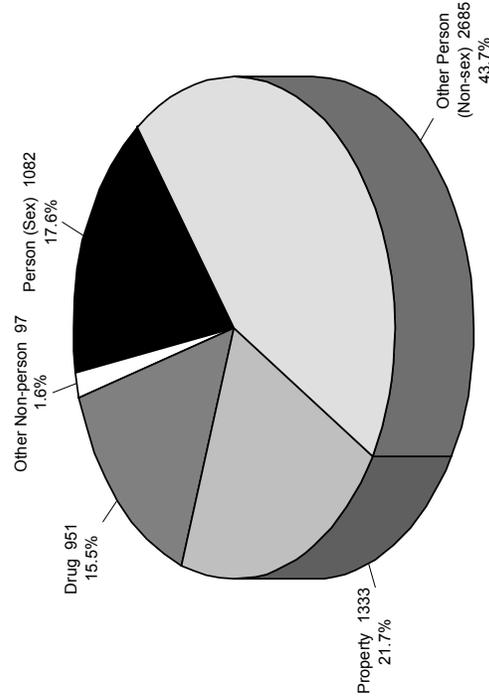
**Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense)
12-31-2001 Compared to 6-30-1993***

December 31, 2001
(N=8,574)



[Info. Unavail. = 18]

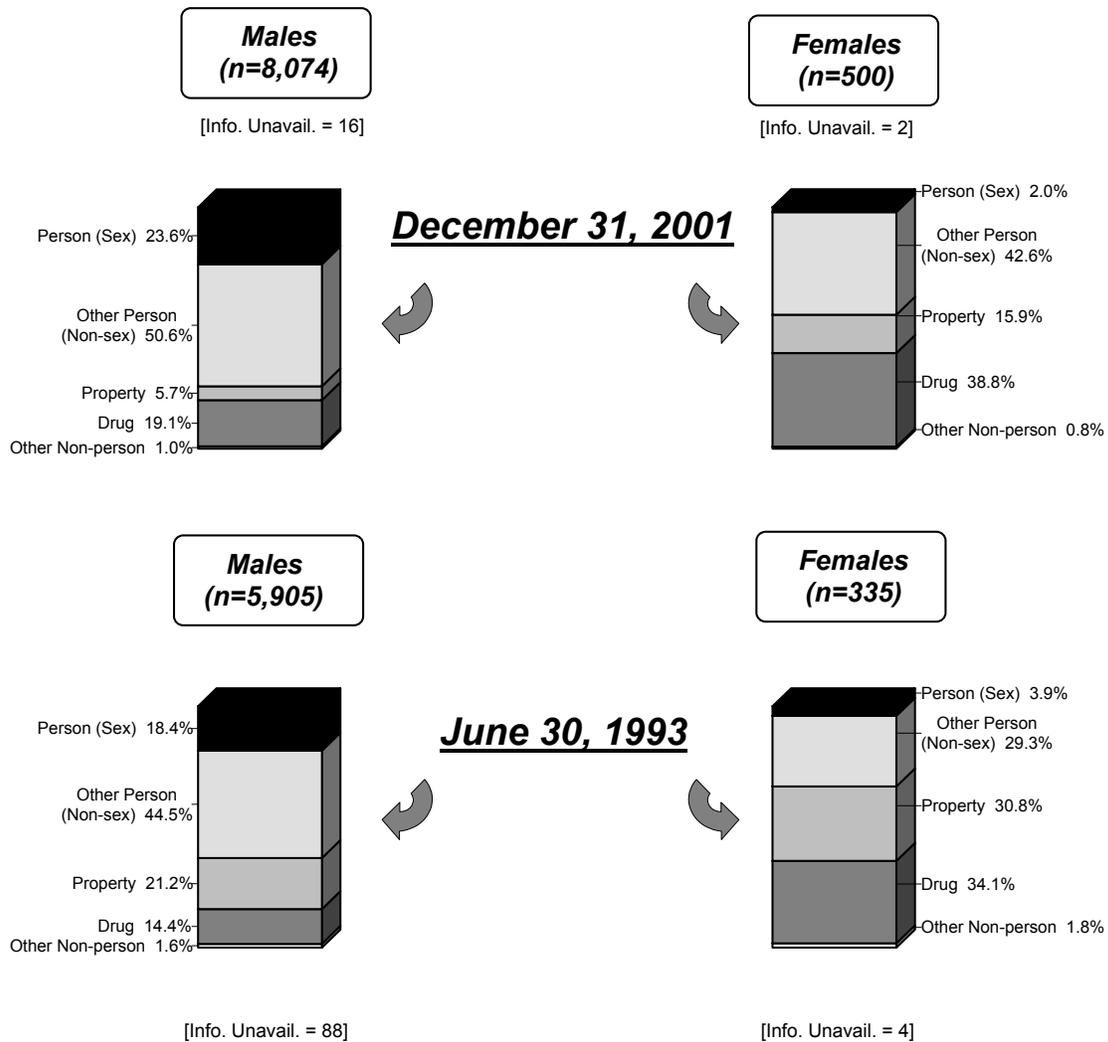
June 30, 1993
(N=6,240)



[Info. Unavail. =92]

*Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit the offense.

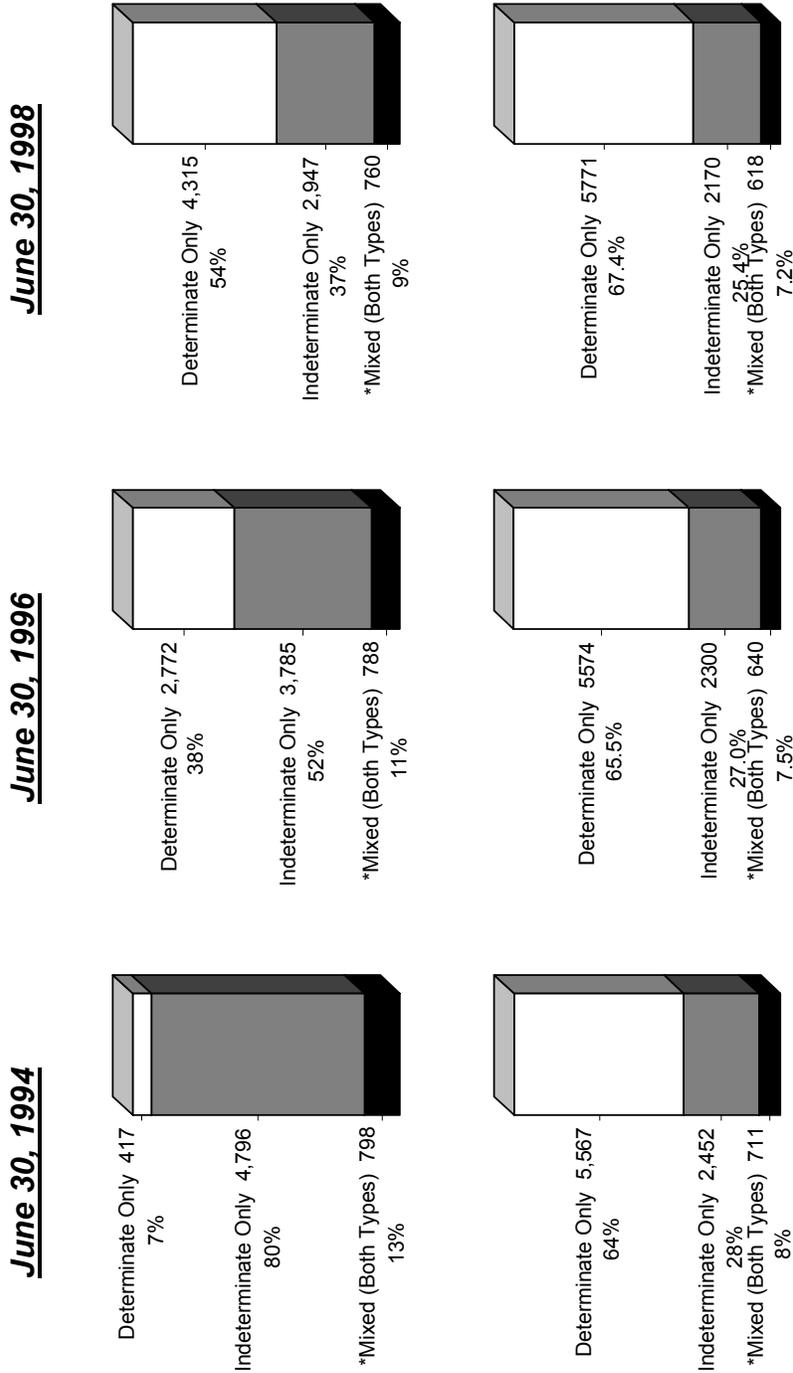
Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense) 12-31-01 Compared to 6-30-93*



*Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit the offense.

HG98 Chart bfcom97p.pr4

**Distribution of the Inmate Population by Type of Sentencing Structure:
Comparison on Selected Dates (after passage of Sentencing Guidelines Act)**



**"Mixed" indicates that both determinate and indeterminate sentencing are involved. It includes primarily two types of offenders: Those with active sentences for crimes committed both before and after July 1, 1993; and those with "old" sentences that were converted to "Guidelines". Sentence structure information was unavailable for 80 in FY 94, 110 in 1996, 17 in FY 98, 54 in FY 2000, 26 for FY 2001, and 15 for December 2001. HG98 Chart bfpoggj.pr4

Offender Trends

Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities During FY 1993-2000, by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period*

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
	No.						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
One-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,820	2,073	1,856	2,011	2,142	2,200	2,054
Violation, New Sentence	145	140	102	116	136	135	140
Violation, No New Sentence	866	1,307	884	886	1,063	1,276	1,632
New Commitment (After Discharge)	0	12	26	16	15	14	14
Active Warrant (End of Period)	352	352	246	315	342	420	477
Total (All Cases)	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045	4,317
	57.2%	53.4%	59.6%	60.1%	57.9%	54.4%	47.6%
	4.6%	3.6%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%
	27.2%	33.7%	28.4%	26.5%	28.7%	31.5%	37.8%
	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	11.1%	9.1%	7.9%	9.4%	9.2%	10.4%	11.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Two-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,386	1,859	1,631	1,789	1,865	1,822	1,779
Violation, New Sentence	276	222	152	170	210	223	222
Violation, No New Sentence	1,307	1,615	1,105	1,197	1,438	1,788	2,140
New Commitment (After Discharge)	8	72	117	87	65	64	85
Active Warrant (End of Period)	206	116	109	101	120	148	91
Total (All Cases)	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045	4,317
	43.5%	47.9%	52.4%	53.5%	50.4%	45.0%	41.2%
	8.7%	5.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.5%	5.1%
	41.1%	41.6%	35.5%	35.8%	38.9%	44.2%	49.6%
	0.3%	1.9%	3.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%
	6.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%	2.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Three-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,226	1,685	1,485	1,662	1,722	1,711	1,711
Violation, New Sentence	318	244	169	180	223	237	237
Violation, No New Sentence	1,477	1,712	1,198	1,282	1,560	1,917	1,917
New Commitment (After Discharge)	29	162	204	164	146	128	128
Active Warrant (End of Period)	133	81	58	56	47	52	52
Total (All Cases)	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045	4,317
	38.5%	43.4%	47.7%	49.7%	46.6%	42.3%	42.3%
	10.0%	6.3%	5.4%	5.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%
	46.4%	44.1%	38.5%	38.3%	42.2%	47.4%	47.4%
	0.9%	4.2%	6.6%	4.9%	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%
	4.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Four-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,134	1,582	1,397	1,546	1,603	1,603	1,603
Violation, New Sentence	336	257	177	185	229	229	229
Violation, No New Sentence	1,575	1,763	1,241	1,336	1,610	1,610	1,610
New Commitment (After Discharge)	48	219	264	246	231	231	231
Active Warrant (End of Period)	90	63	35	31	25	25	25
Total (All Cases)	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045	4,317
	35.6%	40.7%	44.9%	46.2%	43.3%	43.3%	43.3%
	10.6%	6.6%	5.7%	5.5%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
	49.5%	45.4%	39.9%	40.0%	43.5%	43.5%	43.5%
	1.5%	5.6%	8.5%	7.4%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
	2.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Five-year Follow-up							
No return to KDOC	1,069	1,514	1,331	1,473	1,473	1,473	1,473
Violation, New Sentence	342	260	178	186	186	186	186
Violation, No New Sentence	1,618	1,802	1,253	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
New Commitment (After Discharge)	77	274	324	307	307	307	307
Active Warrant (End of Period)	77	34	28	18	18	18	18
Total (All Cases)	3,183	3,884	3,114	3,344	3,698	4,045	4,317
	33.6%	39.0%	42.7%	44.0%	44.0%	44.0%	44.0%
	10.7%	6.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
	50.8%	46.4%	40.2%	40.7%	40.7%	40.7%	40.7%
	2.4%	7.1%	10.4%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*see footnotes next page.

Footnotes

* The release population includes all offenders released via parole, conditional release, or release to post-incarceration supervision (via the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993) during the fiscal year specified. Excluded are releases to detainees. The follow-up is applied individually for each inmate (release date plus the specified number of years in the follow-up period).

Explanation of row headings:

No Return to KDOC = no readmission to KDOC facilities during the follow-up period;

Violation, New Sentence = readmission to KDOC for a new felony offense;

Violation, No New Sentence = "condition violation" - readmission to KDOC for violation of the conditions of release that did not involve a new felony sentence;

New Commitment (After Discharge) = new admission to KDOC (after discharge from sentence obligation, but before the end of the follow-up period);

Active Warrant (End of Period) = offender had an active warrant as of the end of the follow-up period.

** Blank cells in table: Information not yet available (end date of follow-up period has not yet passed).

*** In some instances it is possible for the number of "No Returns" during the year to be greater than that of a preceding year. Such instances arise in cases where the offenders are on abscond status for a long period of time (counted in "Active Warrant" group), but later are reinstated on supervision in good standing and then discharged. When such reinstatements occur, the affected offenders move from the absconder group to the "No Return" group for the latest year.

NOTE: Each percentage total is given as 100 even though the sums may vary slightly due to rounding.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

**KDOC
2002**

Offender Programs

Introduction

KDOC provides direct program services to inmates and offenders on post-incarceration supervision. The underlying objective common to all offender programs is to better equip the offender for a successful return to the community by providing appropriate educational and treatment opportunities.

Major program and service areas include:

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Substance abuse treatment
Sex offender treatment
Community residential beds

FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Medical & mental health services
Sex offender treatment
Substance abuse treatment
Special education
Vocational education
Academic education
Values-based pre-release
Pre-release
Work release
Visitor centers
Self-help

- Nearly all KDOC programs are delivered by contract providers, an approach which provides professional services from those who specialize in each of the respective service areas. Contracts are awarded through a competitive selection process coordinated through the Division of Purchases in the Department of Administration.
- KDOC staff provide program oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness. Responsibility for contract procurement, administration and monitoring resides with the department's Division of Programs, headed by the Deputy Secretary of Programs.
- In FY 2002, the Programs Division is responsible for administering approximately \$11.1 million in contracts for offender programs and services. The division is also responsible for administering funds received for providing community-based treatment of fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to legislation passed by the 2001 Legislature.

¹ This division also administers most other KDOC contracts, including the medical services contract at \$24.0 million and the food service contract, at \$12.4 million. Altogether, the division's contract oversight responsibility in FY 2002 totals approximately \$47.7 million, or 21.3% of the department's systemwide operating budget.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans

FY 2001

The department implemented electronic medical records through its medical contractor. The system provides for computerized medical, dental and mental health records, thus affording immediate access to this information by authorized personnel at any KDOC facility.

Because of budget reductions, the department terminated the battered women's program and the therapeutic community transitional placement beds in Wichita. Education program reductions were also implemented.

Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) services previously provided to KDOC inmates by Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department. CDRP is the only substance abuse treatment program provided directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.

The department conducted a needs assessment for substance abuse treatment and special needs inmates.

FY 2002

The department prepared a new three-year Strategic Action Plan.

The department entered into agreements with SRS to: provide community treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to SB 67; provide a grant-writer position dedicated to KDOC projects; provide a discharge planner/case manager to assist inmates released from El Dorado.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program added a specific substance abuse treatment component to its curriculum.

The department implemented a restructured academic education program, emphasizing individualized computer-based instruction rather than classroom instruction.

As part of the Strategic Action Plan, a work group will review and make recommendations for re-structuring the substance abuse treatment program, based on an operational definition of "need" and a more explicit target population.

The department received a \$142,919 grant from the Department of Education to provide community transition training for inmates age 25 and younger. The grant funds 10 vocational slots at each KDOC facility.

The electronic medical records system will be linked to OMIS, the department's Offender Management Information System.

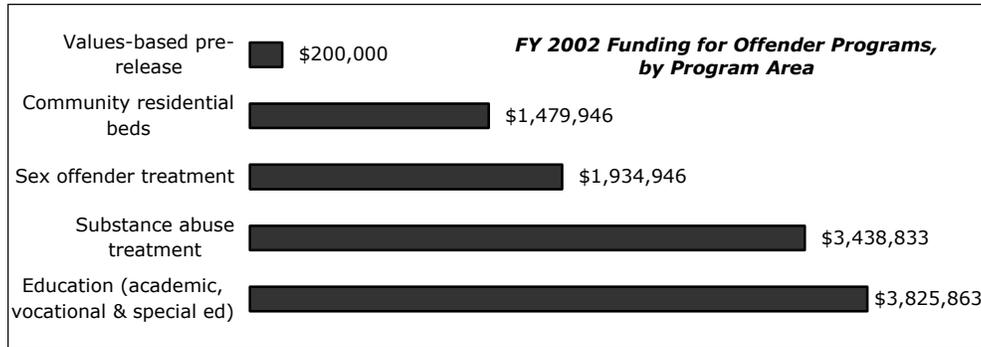
FY 2003

The department will publish Volume V of the Programs Evaluation Report.

The department will begin a new contract cycle for the Sex Offender Treatment Program.

The department will issue new specifications and conduct negotiations for the food service contract which will expire at the end of FY 2003.

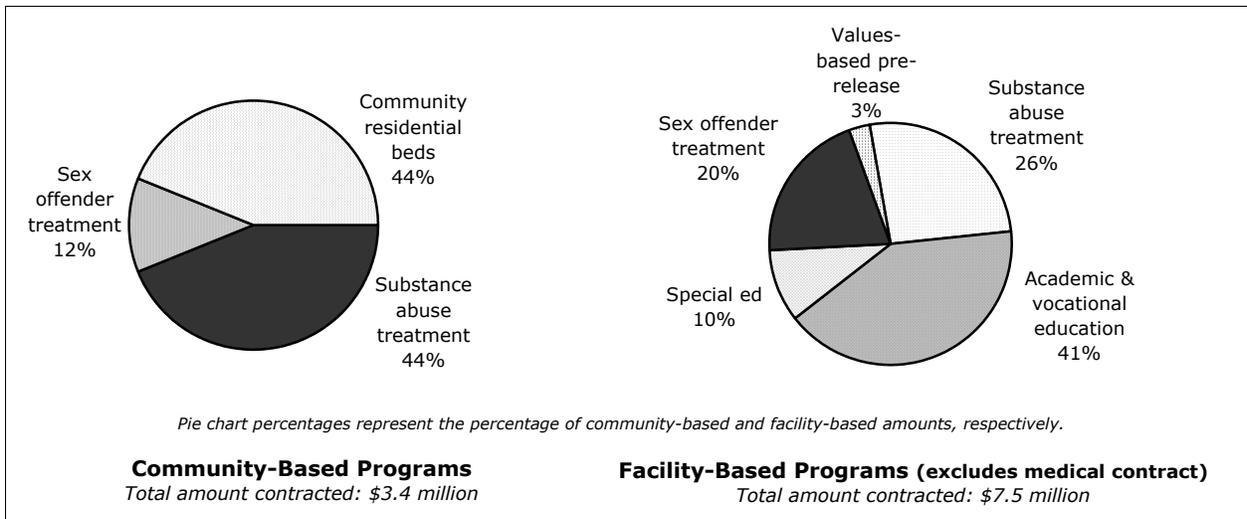
Allocation of FY 2002 Program Funds¹



KDOC has \$10.9 million budgeted for offender program contract services in FY 2002. Of the total....

- 35.2% will be expended for academic, vocational and special education programs.
- 31.6% will be expended for substance abuse treatment programs.
- 17.8% will be expended for sex offender treatment programs.
- 13.6% will be expended for community residential beds.
- 69.1% will be expended for facility-based programs and 30.9% for community-based programs.

Of the offender program total, \$3.4 million will be expended for community-based programs and \$7.5 million for facility-based programs. Allocations within these categories are presented below.



¹Amounts do not include \$255,000 in funds contracted for visitor centers. Although this contract is financed with program funds, services provided are not delivered directly to offenders. Also excluded is: \$187,904 in the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility budget for direct delivery of substance abuse treatment services; \$5,760 for contract religious advisors; \$142,919 in transitional training grant funds received after submission of the budget; and, \$619,000 in funds authorized for community-based treatment of DUI offenders pursuant to SB 67, enacted during the 2001 session.

Offender Programs

Contracts for facility-based programs & services			
Program/Service	Contractor	FY 02 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Medical/mental health	Prison Health Services	\$23,984,412	6-30-05
Medical services management	Kansas University Physicians, Inc.	194,000	6-30-04
Substance abuse treatment			
Standard program	Mirror, Inc.	1,184,730 ^a	6-30-04
Therapeutic community (LCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	364,003	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (WCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	260,715 ^a	6-30-02
Therapeutic community (TCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	148,150 ^a	6-30-03
Education			
Academic & vocational	Southeast KS Education Service Center	3,088,089 ^{ab}	6-30-06
Special education	Southeast KS Education Service Center	614,320 [*]	6-30-02
Educational assessment	Southeast KS Education Service Center	123,454	6-30-02
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	1,533,106	6-30-02
Values-based prerelease	Prison Fellowship Ministries (InnerChange)	200,000 ^a	6-30-03
Visitor centers	Outside Connections	255,000 ^a	6-30-04
Facility-based total:		\$31,949,979	

Contracts for community-based programs			
Program or Service	Contractor	FY 02 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Community residential beds (CRBs)	Mirror, Inc.	\$1,304,510	6-30-04
	Shield of Service	175,436	6-30-04
Substance abuse treatment			
Standard program	Mirror, Inc.	1,105,015	6-30-04
TC transition	DCCCA (included in the 3 TC contracts)	376,220 ^a	see table above
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	401,840	6-30-02
Community-based total:		\$3,363,021	

Grand Total: \$35,313,000

**financed in part by federal funds*

^a financed in whole or in part by inmate benefit fund moneys

^b financed in part from the Correctional Industries Fund

Offender Programs

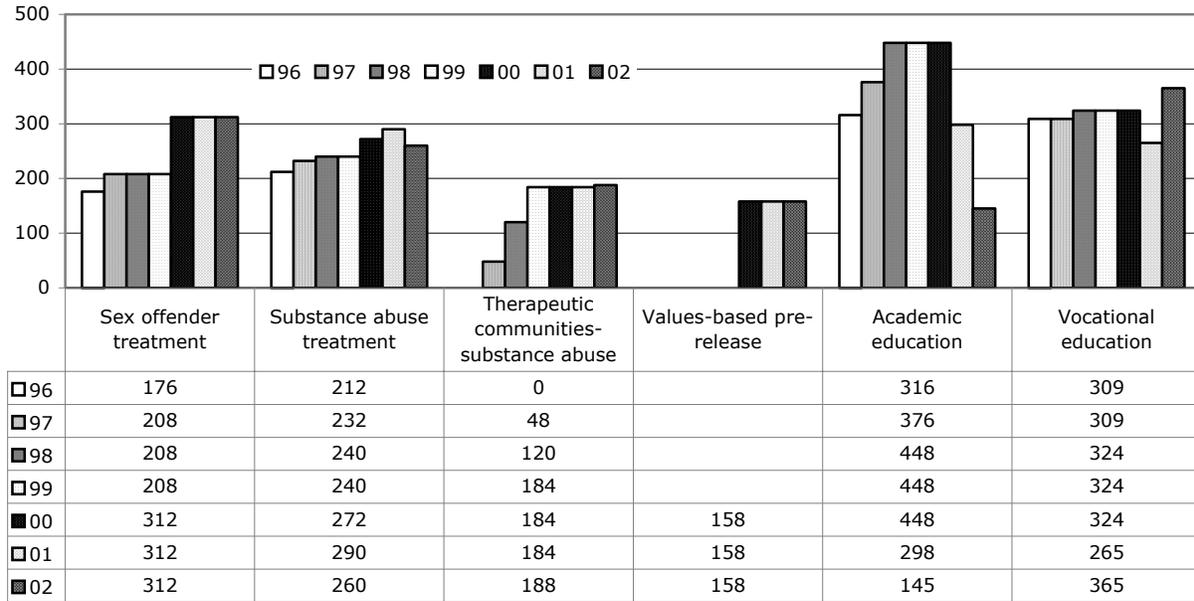
Number of program slots, by facility — FY 2002									
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	Totals
Academic education	15	15	30	30	10	15	15	15	145
Special education			20	30			10	10	70
Substance abuse treatment									
Standard program	20	48	36	32	40	36	48	0	260
Therapeutic community				100			24	64	188
Sex offender treatment			80	140		80	12		312
Values-based pre-release								158	158
Vocational education									365
Barbering			10						
Building maintenance				12			12		
Business support							12		
Cabinet-making				12					
Computer tech								12	
Construction			12			24			
Custodial services					8				
Drafting			15						
Food service	10		12	12		12			
Horticulture		12	12			12			
Industries technology			20						
Small electronics repair	12								
Transitional training program	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Utilities maintenance			15						
Welding			15	12					
	67	85	287	390	68	189	143	269	1498

Note: All of the program slots are contracted except the 40 substance abuse treatment slots at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, where services are provided by KDOC staff.

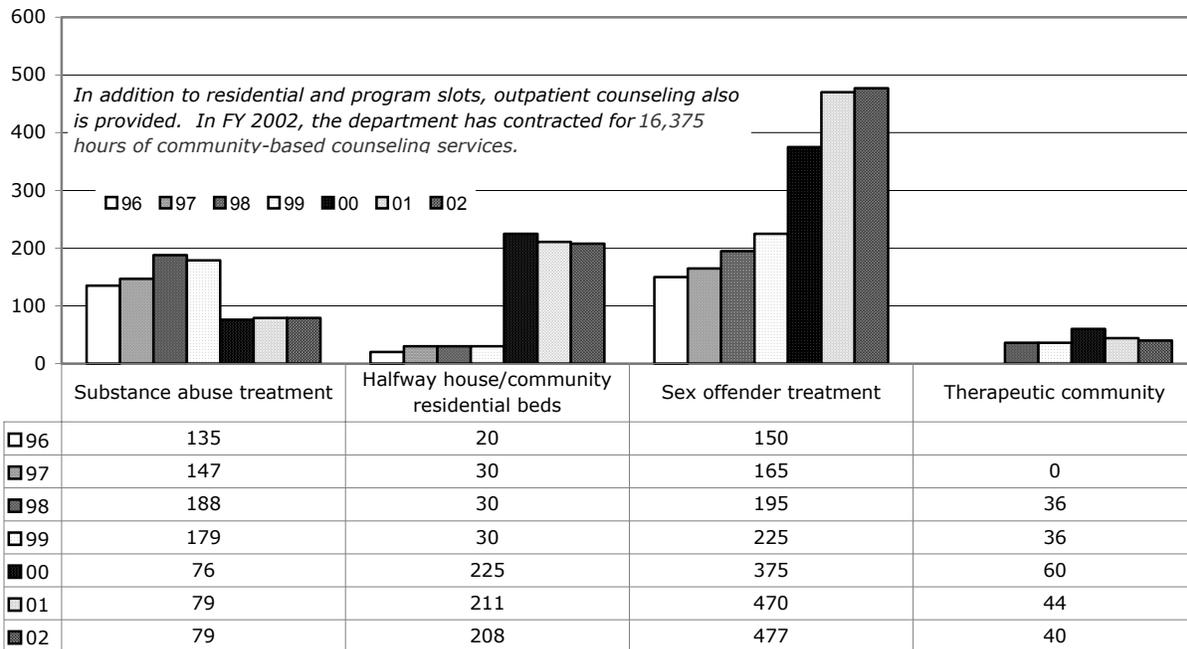
Number of community program slots, by parole region — FY 2002			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Intermediate substance abuse treatment	44	35	79
Community residential beds	100	108	208
Transitional therapeutic community	40	0	40
Sex offender treatment	260	217	477
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			16,375 hours

KDOC Program Capacity: FY 1996—FY 2002

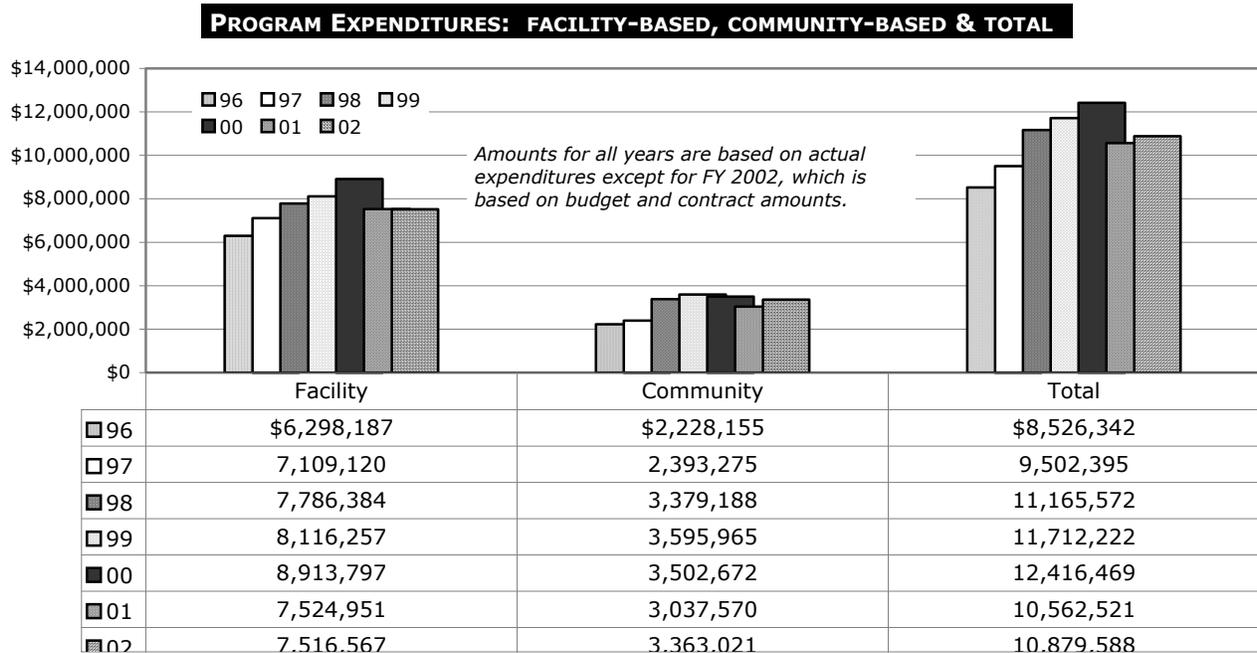
FACILITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



Program Expenditures FY 1996—FY 2002



Because facility-based and community-based programs are included in the same budget program and are not accounted for separately when expenditures are made, an exact breakdown of actual expenditures for facility-based and community-based programs is not readily available. The facility vs. community breakdowns should be regarded as estimates. Amounts do not include funding for: visitor centers; CDRP substance abuse treatment program at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility; transitional training grant funds received after submission of the budget; or, treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders.

During the FY 1996 - FY 2002 period—

There was a slight proportional shift in expenditures between facility and community-based programs. Over this timeframe, expenditures for facility-based programs decreased from 74% to 69% of the total program expenditures.

Facility-based program capacity increased significantly for sex offender treatment and substance abuse treatment (including therapeutic communities), while capacity for academic and vocational education decreased.

Community-based program capacity more than tripled for sex offender treatment.

During the latter part of the period, the department significantly increased its contract capacity for community residential beds while decreasing substance abuse treatment capacity. In part this reflects additional capacity, but it also represents a shift in the use of slots that had previously been categorized as reintegration substance abuse treatment slots.

Because of budget reductions, the amount expended for offender programs in FY 2001 was nearly 15% less than the amount expended in FY 2000.

academic & special education (facility)

purpose

Provide a curriculum that relates literacy skills to specific performance competencies required of adults for successful employment and independent, responsible community living.

Provide GED certification services.

Provide appropriate services to inmates under the age of 22 who have special learning problems to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the educational and vocational programs provided by the department.

providers

Contractor	FY 02 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$2,120,202	6-30-06

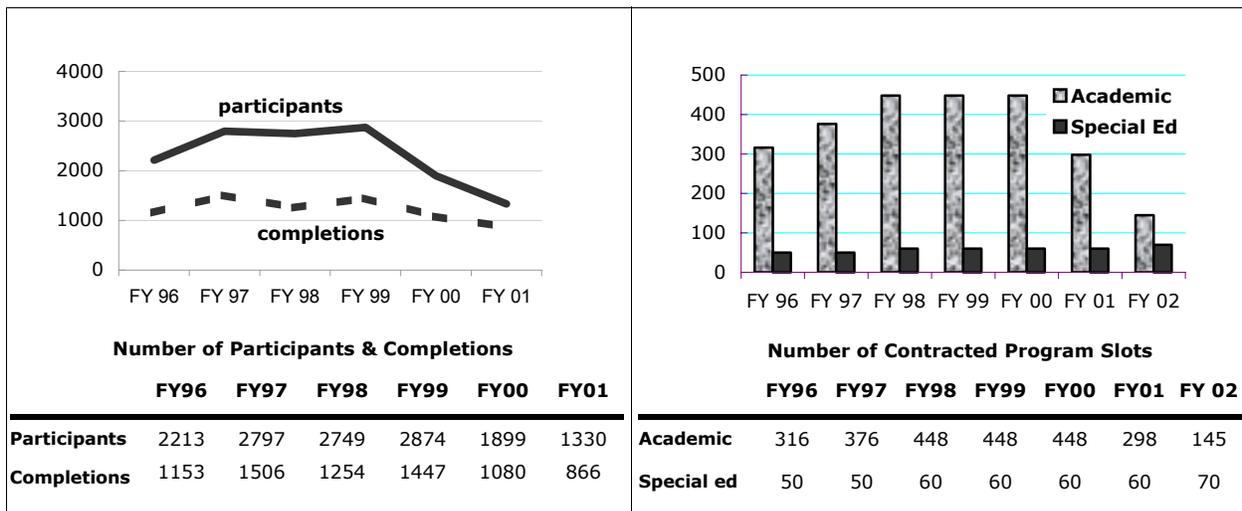
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Literacy/GED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Special ed			✓	✓			✓	✓

in FY 2001

- 423 inmates obtained a GED.
- 407 inmates completed the literacy course.
- The department redesigned its basic approach to academic education, with an emphasis on computer-based instruction. The restructured program was implemented beginning in FY 2002.

education program trends



Offender Programs

vocational education (facility)

purpose

Provide comprehensive and occupationally viable training to help inmates acquire marketable job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment.

provider

Contractor	FY 02 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,576,661	6-30-06

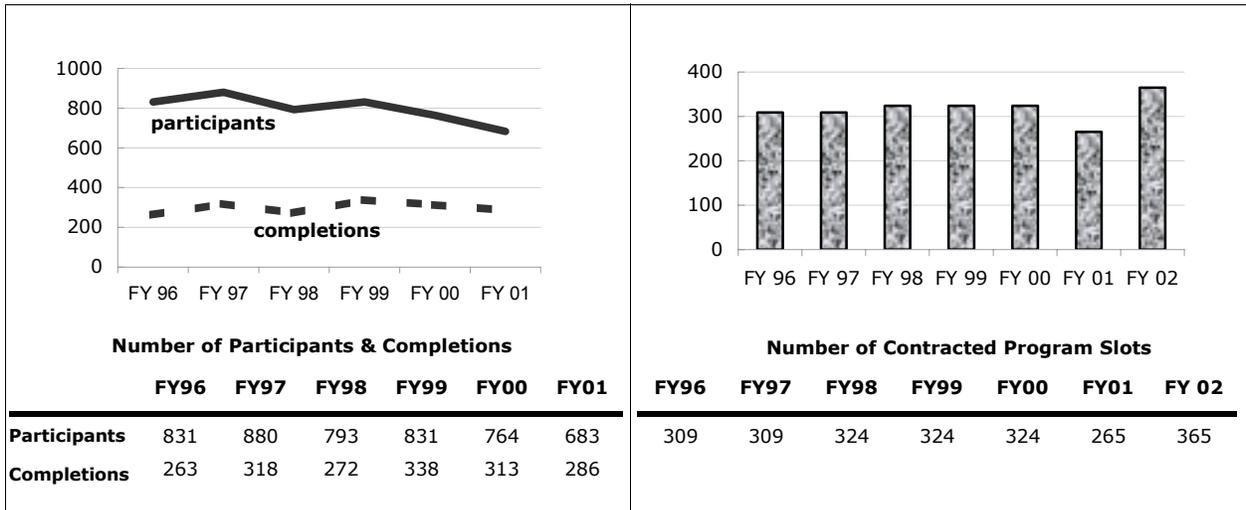
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Barbering			✓					
Building maintenance				✓			✓	
Business support							✓	
Cabinet-making				✓				
Computer tech								✓
Construction			✓			✓		
Drafting			✓					
Food service	✓		✓	✓		✓		
Horticulture		✓	✓			✓		
Industries technology			✓					
Custodial services					✓			
Utilities maintenance			✓					
Sm. electronics repair	✓							
Transitional training	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Welding			✓	✓				

in FY 2001

- 683 inmates participated in vocational education programs.

vocational education program trends



sex offender treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide a three-phase approach of evaluating and treating sexual offenders committed to the custody of the KDOC. Candidates for the program are inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense or a sexually motivated offense. The program is 18 months in duration, and is based on a cognitive, relapse prevention model. The three phases of the program are: orientation; treatment; and transition.

provider

Contractor	FY 02 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
DCCCA, Inc.	\$1,533,106	6-30-02

locations

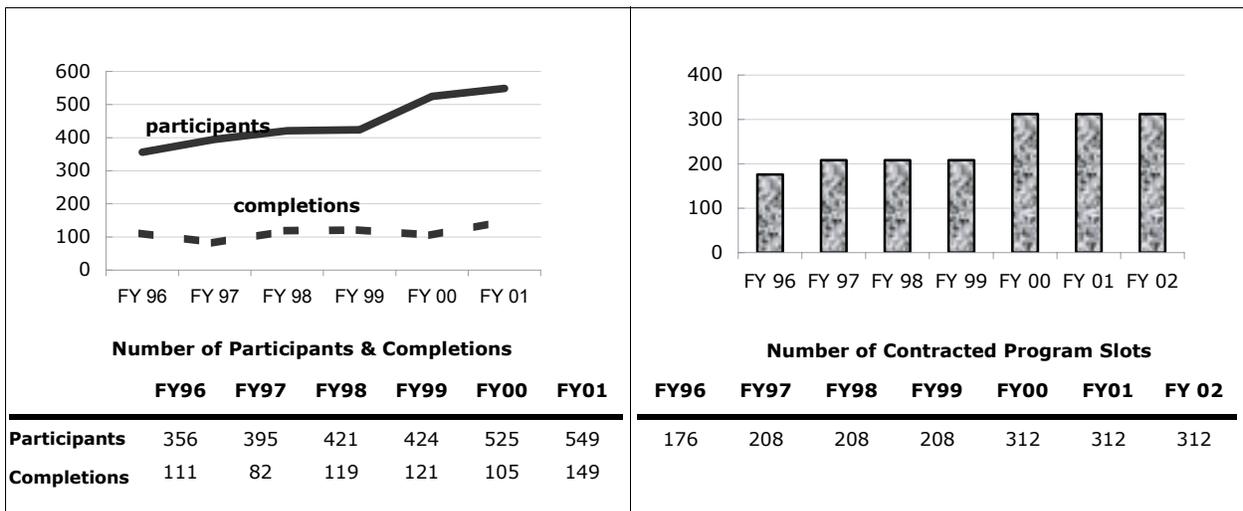
EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
		✓	✓		✓	✓	

Note: the sex offender treatment program at TCF is part of the mental health/medical contract with Prison Health Services.

in FY 2001

- The number of contracted slots decreased slightly, but the number of slots at Norton increased by 16.
- Program completions increased by 42% compared to FY 2000.

sex offender treatment program trends



substance abuse treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide offenders with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers several levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities.

providers

Contractor	FY 02 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Mirror	\$1,184,730	6-30-04
DCCCA (amount is facility portion of contract only)	\$ 772,868	FY 02, 03, 05

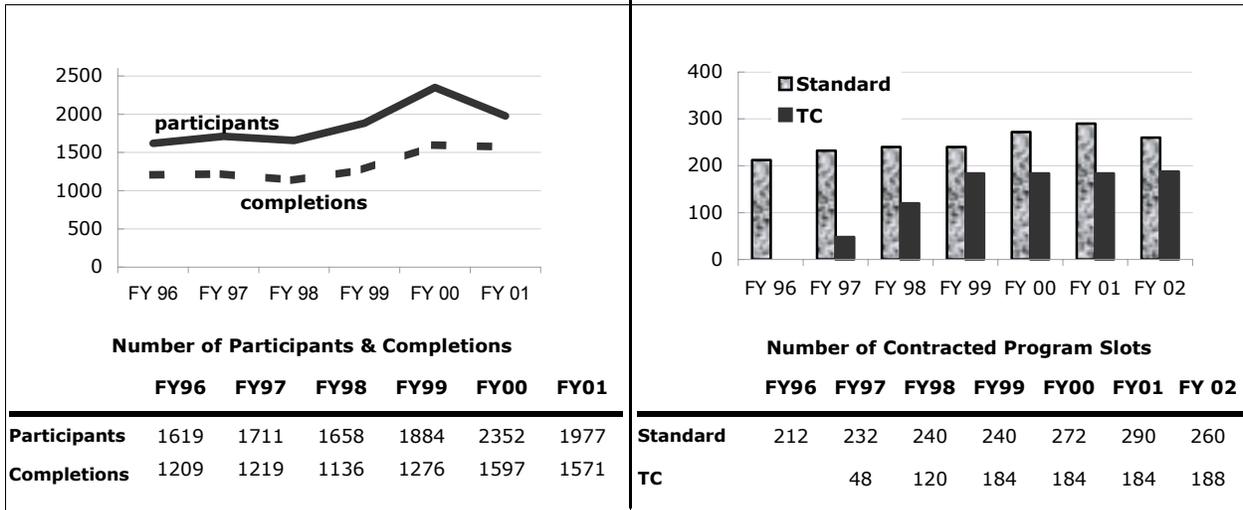
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Standard treatment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Therapeutic community				✓			✓	✓

in FY 2001

- 1774 inmates participated in standard substance abuse treatment, including 203 who participated in the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned.
- 417 inmates participated in therapeutic communities.
- CDRP services previously provided to KDOC inmates at Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department. CDRP is the only substance abuse treatment program delivered directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.

substance abuse treatment program trends



other facility programs

InnerChange

The InnerChange program is a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program at Winfield Correctional Facility. The program received its first inmates in April 2000. Its capacity is 158 beds; placements are made on a volunteer basis. Programming includes therapeutic substance abuse treatment. In the current fiscal year the department will expend \$200,000 in Inmate Benefit Funds on the program. Program services are delivered by Prison Fellowship, which is providing approximately two-thirds of the program's overall cost.

Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)

This program provides parenting skills instruction to female offenders who are mothers (and grandmothers with parenting responsibility), and also provides them an opportunity to visit with their children in an environment that is more home-like than the regular visiting area. Services include classes, workshops and support groups which address parenting issues. Services are delivered by Topeka Correctional Facility staff and by volunteers.

Second Chance Program

This program provides intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations, either as a child or as an adult. The program is delivered through the department's medical and mental health services contract.

Canine Programs

Most KDOC facilities now participate in programs designed to either help prepare dogs for assuming specialty assistance type roles or to improve the chances of adoption for dogs that have been abandoned.

Self-help Programs

All KDOC facilities provide offenders with the opportunity for participation in special group and/or individual support organizations for self-development or improvement. Kansas inmates participate in numerous self-help or special purpose organizations and groups that are not sponsored or financially supported by the department. Examples of these types of groups include AA/NA, Stop Violence Coalition, Native American Culture Group, M2W2, and Jaycees. Inmates also participate in a variety of religious activities and services.

community-based programs

sex offender treatment

The community-based sex offender treatment program focuses on relapse prevention skills training, and provides both basic treatment and aftercare protocols.

Virtually every sex offender under KDOC community supervision is within one hour of a program site. Services are currently delivered in 10 communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Garden City, Salina, Hays, Olathe, Pittsburg, and Lawrence. Current program capacity is 477.

Treatment services are provided by DCCCA, Inc. under a contract funded at \$401,840 in FY 2002. This is the final year on the contract.

community residential beds (CRBs)

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in five communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson and Shawnee. Topeka has placements available for female offenders in addition to placements for males. Total placement capacity is 208 statewide.

Two contractors provide CRB services, including: Mirror, Inc., whose FY 2002 contract is \$1,304,510; and Salvation Army Shield of Service, whose FY 2002 contract amount is \$175,436. Both contracts have two years remaining.

substance abuse treatment

A continuum of services is provided to assist offenders in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. These services include transitional therapeutic community residential placements, intermediate treatment residential placements, and outpatient counseling.

40 transitional therapeutic community placements are available for offenders who successfully completed the facility portion of a TC program. These placements include 8 for females in Hoisington and 32 for males in Topeka.

79 intermediate treatment beds are available in Hutchinson, Topeka, and Shawnee, including capacity for 13 females and 66 males;

16,375 hours of outpatient counseling service is available statewide.

The department contracts with DCCCA, Inc. for the transitional therapeutic community program; the balance of the services are provided through a contract with Mirror, Inc. The FY 2002 contract amounts are \$376,220 and \$1,105,015, respectively.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

**KDOC
2002**

Correctional Industries

Introduction

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) has two distinct components: (1) traditional correctional industries, which are operated directly by KCI; and (2) private correctional industries, whereby the department enters into agreements with private firms who locate their operations in or near KDOC facilities. In both cases, the objective is to provide meaningful employment for inmates to develop both work skills and appreciation for the work ethic.

KCI is headquartered at Lansing Correctional Facility under the direction of Rod Crawford, the KCI director. The director reports to the Deputy Secretary of Programs.

The Correctional Industries operating budget is \$10.3 million in FY 2002, all of which is financed with special revenues generated through KCI operations. KCI has an authorized staffing level of 76.0 FTE, 52 of which are employed by the respective industry divisions.

Traditional Industries (as of January 1, 2002)

Location	Industry	Inmate Workers
Hutchinson	Agri-business	17
	Industrial technology	2
	Laminated furniture	35
	Office systems	35
	Sewing	75
	Warehouse	6
	Vehicle/furniture restoration	39
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>209</u>
Lansing	Agri-business	15
	Chemical division	34
	Data entry	20
	Private sector porters	27
	Sign-N-Graphic	43
	Warehouse	8
	Wood furniture	50
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>197</u>
Norton	Microfilm	36
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>36</u>
Topeka	Federal surplus property	6
	State surplus property	9
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>15</u>
	Total	<u><u>457</u></u>

- There are 15 traditional industry divisions which are located in four KDOC facilities. Lansing and Hutchinson have 89% of the traditional industry jobs for inmates.

- The products and services of KCI's traditional industries are marketed to eligible public and non-profit agencies as authorized by KSA 75-5275.

- Inmates working for traditional industries receive wages ranging from \$.25-\$.60 per hour, depending on work performance and longevity. This compares to a maximum of \$1.05 per day that inmates may receive in incentive pay for regular work and program assignments.

Private Correctional Industries (as of January 1, 2002)

Location	Industry	Product/Service	Inmates Employed
El Dorado	Aramark	food service	1
	Century Mfg.	tap handles/awards	63
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>64</u>
Ellsworth	Century Mfg.	lucite products	45
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>45</u>
Hutchinson	Aramark	food service	2
	Unruh Fabrication	metal fabrication	8
	Hubco	bag company	17
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>27</u>
Lansing	Allied Materials	government contracts	4
	Aramark	food service	3
	BAC	leather products	9
	Heatron, Inc.	industrial heating elements	37
	Henke Mfg.	snow plow manufacture	37
	Impact Design	screen-printed & embroidered clothing	206
	Jensen Engineering	computer-assisted drafting	4
	United Rotary Brush	street sweeper brushes	6
	VW Services	electric heater assembly	17
	Zephyr Products	metal fabrication	29
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>352</u>	
Norton	Aramark	food service	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>1</u>
Topeka	Aramark	food service	1
	Michaud	hotel amenities	8
	RMG	telemarketing	24
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>33</u>
Total			<u>522</u>

The department currently has agreements with 16 private firms for employment of inmates in private correctional industries located in or near KDOC facilities. These inmates earn at least the minimum wage of \$5.15/hr. In FY 2001, private industry inmates earned \$5.0 million in gross wages, and made payments of \$1.4 million for: reimbursement to the state for room and board; transportation to work sites (if located outside of a KDOC facility); and restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These inmates also paid state and federal taxes. (See the section on Offender Responsibility for more information on private industry trends, including inmate wages and payments.) Recent legislation authorizes private firms to assist in financing construction projects at KDOC to expand private correctional industry space. To date, private financing has been used on three projects located at El Dorado, Ellsworth and Hutchinson.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans***FY 2001***

Revenue from room and board reached its highest level ever at \$1.1 million in FY 2001—19% higher than the previous record.

A new traditional industry program, HCF Agri-Business, began operation. The industry, which is based at Hutchinson Correctional Facility, boards and trains wild horses to be made available for adoption from the federal Bureau of Land Management.

Private sector partnerships increased by four during the fiscal year (Impact Screen Print, Unruh Fabrication, Allied Painting and RMG).

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 412 in FY 2000 to 494 in FY 2001—an increase of 17%.

The department entered into its second agreement with a private firm to provide private financing of an industry building.

FY 2002

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 494 on July 1, 2000 to 522 as of December 31, 2001—an increase of 6%. This represents an overall increase of 303% since FY 1995.

As of December 31, 2001, the number of private sector partnerships has remained constant, with two new industries (Hubco and Impact Engraving) beginning operation, and two other industries (Hearts Design and White Wolf) terminating their affiliation with the department.

The Lansing Agri-Business is being reorganized to eliminate the hog operation, increase the cattle operation and develop the timber ground in an effort to reduce costs and increase earnings.

The second largest dorm furniture project in KCI history was completed. Benedictine College purchased \$425,000 in room and study hall furniture.

Two additional spaces will be developed in February 2002 at Lansing for future private sector partnerships involving employment of maximum custody inmates.

FY 2003

During FY 2003, KCI's goal is to continue to increase the number of private sector companies doing business with the department.

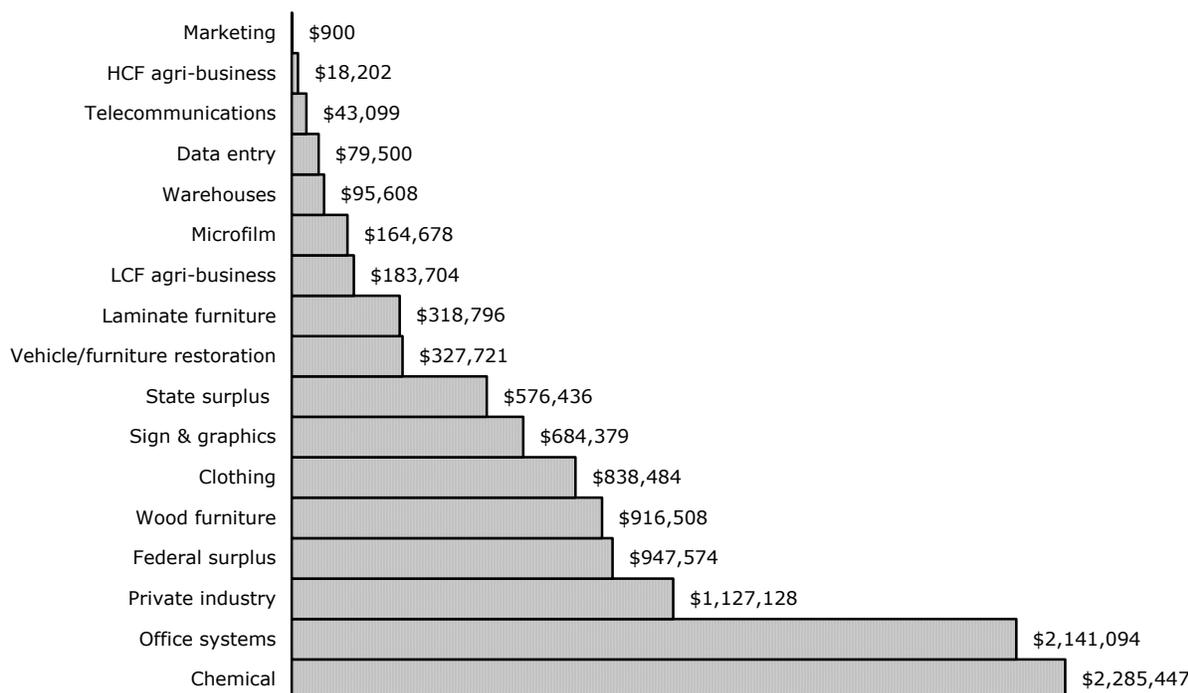
KCI will begin the process of merging product offerings of the Wood Furniture and Sign & Graphics Divisions with a new furniture line that has both wood and metal components.

KCI Revenues & Earnings in FY 2001

Division	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
Chemical	\$ 2,285,447	\$ (11,838)
Sign & graphics	684,379	(237,859)
Warehouses	95,608	(4,503)
Wood furniture	916,508	48,973
LCF agri-business	183,704	4,417
Data entry	79,500	10,950
State surplus property	576,436	24,153
Federal surplus property	947,574	(177,154)
Private industry income	1,127,128	1,004,957
Telecommunications	43,099	(770)
Microfilm	164,678	(60,428)
Clothing	838,484	15,387
Office systems	2,141,094	396,572
Laminate furniture	318,796	(11,373)
Vehicle/furniture restoration	327,721	59,959
HCF agri-business	18,202	(644)
Marketing	900	-
	<u>\$ 10,749,258</u>	<u>\$ 1,060,799</u>

- KCI generated revenues of \$10.7 million in FY 2001—a decrease of 1.5% from the FY 2000 level.
- Net earnings in FY 2001 reached \$1.1 million, a 10% decrease from FY 2000.
- The source of private industry revenue is the reimbursement made by inmate workers to the state for room and board.
- Not included in the table is \$160,089 deposited in the Correctional Industries Fund from proceeds received through the lease of KDOC land and buildings to private parties. FY 2001 lease receipts for land totaled \$137,381 and for buildings, \$22,708.
- Total lease proceeds are expected to exceed \$190,000 in FY 2002, even with the farm leases declining, as building contracts are renewed at higher lease rates.

KCI REVENUES, BY SOURCE — FY 2001



KDOC
2002

Parole Services

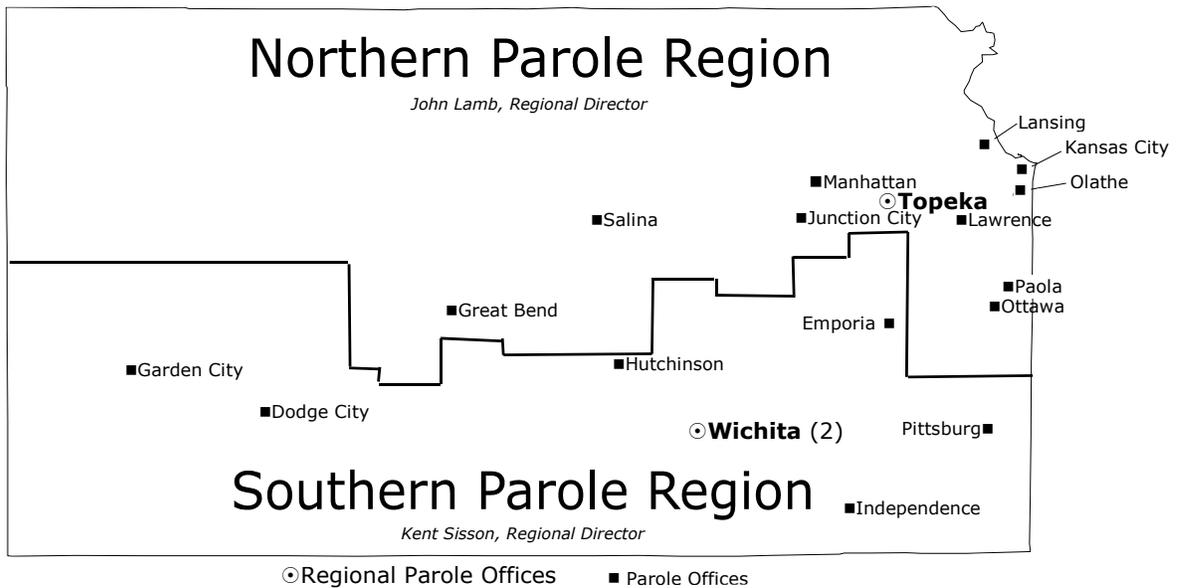
Introduction

The Parole Services section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional facilities on parole, postrelease supervision, or conditional release, but who have not yet been discharged from their sentences. The purposes of post-incarceration supervision are to further the public safety and to provide services to the offender in order to reduce the offender's involvement in future criminal behavior.

Field supervision functions are organized into two parole regions, as illustrated below. Each region is administered by a regional parole director. The regional directors report to the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services.

The department has parole offices in 18 Kansas communities. Since 1994, the department has contracted with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 17 northwestern Kansas counties.

KDOC PAROLE REGIONS AND PAROLE OFFICE LOCATIONS

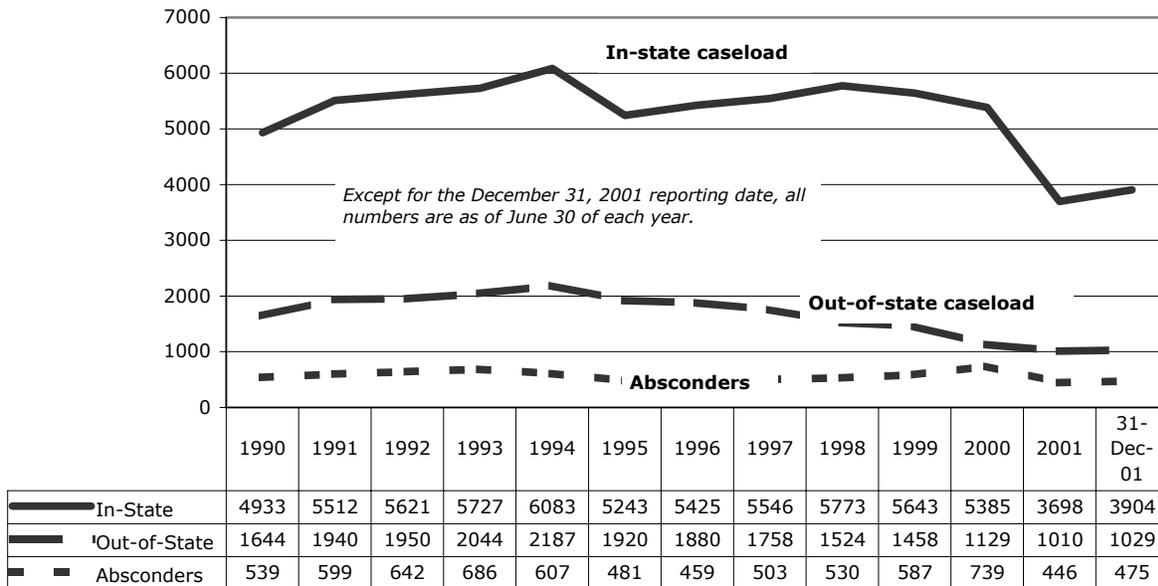


Caseload Composition

Parole Services has jurisdiction over:

- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences on post-incarceration supervision (in-state caseload).
- Felony and misdemeanor offenders convicted in other states who are supervised in Kansas pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences who are supervised by other state jurisdictions pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (out-of-state caseload).
- Felony offenders who absconded from post-incarceration supervision prior to discharge of their Kansas sentence (absconders).

**COMPONENTS OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER KDOC'S
POST-INCARCERATION JURISDICTION
FY 1990—FY 2001**



Implementation of SB 323, which adjusted postrelease supervision periods of offenders in several offense severity levels, has had a marked impact on the size of the in-state caseload component of the post-incarceration jurisdictional population. The in-state caseload declined 31.3% between June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. In-state caseload increased 5.6%, however, during the first half of FY 2002.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans**FY 2001**

Revisions were made to postrelease supervision good time policy and the automated good time worksheet. Staff were also trained on the revisions.

The department awarded a contract to Community Solutions Inc. to establish and operate day reporting centers in Wichita, Kansas City, and Topeka. The Topeka DRC began operation on May 3, 2001.

The department contracted with Pro-Tech for provision of Global Positioning Tracking Services for offenders. The GPS devices are used for high-risk offenders on post-incarceration supervision and for offenders assigned to the DRCs.

A parole services work group was established to review contact standards, parole supervision strategies and data requirements with the objective of increasing efficiency and effectiveness.

The Parole Sex Offender Committee was tasked with developing a formal policy and handbook to govern consistent management and supervision of sex offenders on post-incarceration supervision.

FY 2002

A work group was established to develop and implement policies and procedures to meet the department's new responsibilities under SB 67, which requires the department to provide community supervision of, and treatment services for, offenders with a fourth or subsequent DUI conviction.

The Parole Services Division was re-accredited by the American Correctional Association in October 2001.

The department was one of four states to receive a training and technical assistance grant on Parole Violation and Revocation Issues from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

Division staff participated in planning for the Wichita Assembly, a forum designed to educate the Wichita community on parole supervision and reintegration issues of offenders returning to the community from prison.

FY 2003

Parole revocation policies will be revised based on recommendations developed as a result of the NIC technical assistance grant received in FY 2002.

A parole services work group will be established to revise parole supervision standards in conjunction with use of the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) assessment instrument.

Research on "what works" will be reviewed and parole case management strategies will be revised to incorporate best practices.

Specialized training will be provided for parole officers who are responsible for supervising mentally ill and sex offenders.

Staffing

Parole Services has a total authorized staffing level of 151.5 FTE. The total includes: parole officers and supervisors, including those who have specialized duty assignments; administrative support staff; and, central office staff who have either management responsibilities or responsibilities related to administration of interstate compact transfers. Also included is the Director of Release Planning and the staff who provide administrative support to the Kansas Parole Board.

Of the total authorized FTE in parole—

- 98 are parole officers who carry caseloads. Thirty officers have specialized caseloads, including 14 who supervise only sex offenders and 11 who supervise only high-risk offenders. Other specialized staff include two compact officers in Wichita, a hearing officer in Topeka, and two reduced supervision officers, one each in Wichita and Kansas City. The average caseload in December 2001 was 29.8 for officers with specialized sex offender and high-risk caseloads and 48.3 for those carrying regular caseloads.
- 13 are members of the division’s Special Enforcement Unit, which focuses on locating absconders, arresting condition violators, and conducting surveillance and high-risk field contacts. In FY 2001, the special enforcement unit apprehended 681 absconders and arrested 852 condition violators.

AUTHORIZED PAROLE OFFICER POSITIONS, BY REGION & CITY (officers who carry caseloads)

Northern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE	Southern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE
Kansas City	14	Wichita (2 offices)	37
Topeka	11	Hutchinson	5
Olathe	8	Pittsburg	3
Salina	3	Garden City	2
Lansing	2	Independence	2
Lawrence	2	Emporia	2
Junction City	2	Dodge City	2
Manhattan	1		
Paola	1		
Ottawa	1		
Total	45	Total	53

Release Planning and Re-entry

In November 1999, Secretary Simmons established a Director of Release Planning position to increase emphasis on improving offender readiness for successful return to the community, and also to improve the transition in KDOC supervision of offenders as they move from prison to the community. The following provides an update on the status of activities in this area.

Strategic Action Plan. Offender re-entry and reintegration is a major initiative included in the department's *FY 2002-2004 Strategic Action Plan*, published in July 2001. Goal 1, Objective 1 of the plan is as follows: *By June 2004 develop and implement a comprehensive offender reentry and reintegration process.* In support of this objective, the following strategies are included in the plan:

- Develop partnerships with state and local agencies and civic organizations to enhance offender reintegration.
- Increase staff and public awareness of offender re-integration issues.
- Implement a comprehensive job readiness and job placement process.
- Develop a comprehensive pre-release program and make it available to all inmates.
- Implement field employment specialist officers in regional parole offices.
- Expand private industry employment options, particularly for medium and maximum custody inmates.
- Increase the number of work release beds.

Re-entry Management Work Group. This group was established to serve as a steering committee related to systemwide implementation of re-entry practices and initiatives. It is a multi-disciplinary team including representatives from release planning, unit teams, and parole. The group will review policy and practice changes needed to enhance re-entry and effective case management. It also will develop and implement training related to re-entry management for all staff.

NIC Technical Assistance. In FY 2002, Kansas was selected as one of four states by the Center for Effective Public Policy and National Institute of Corrections to participate in a long-term technical assistance grant to review practices related to responding to condition violations of offenders on post-incarceration supervision.

Collaborative Efforts with Other Agencies. Over the past several months, the department has participated in a number of cooperative efforts with other agencies for the purpose of furthering its release planning/re-entry objectives.

Examples include:

- The department was one of several state and local agencies which jointly submitted a \$3.1 million grant application for a comprehensive re-entry program in Shawnee County. The program proposed in the application is designed to serve as a model for interagency coordination and service delivery. The application is still pending.
- The Director of Release Planning is chairing a work group of the Kansas Sentencing Commission to develop recommendations for implementing a statewide and KDOC systemwide strategy for risk and needs assessment of offenders. Pilot projects and broad recommendations will be developed in 2002.
- Along with Wichita State University, the City of Wichita, and Sedgwick County, the department is co-sponsoring and participating in the planning for the Wichita As-

sembly, a community forum scheduled for February 1-2, 2002. The Assembly provides an opportunity to engage the community as a partner in re-entry planning, and strategically plan effective local community-based re-entry practices.

- The department has established a working relationship with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to review strategies to leverage existing resources through an ongoing partnership to provide mental health and related services to offenders, particularly as they prepare for release and re-enter communities in Kansas. This effort is ongoing, with pilot projects being implemented to develop a statewide model. As part of this partnership, through the department's Programs Division, the two agencies funded a full-time grant writer position to develop further resources related to programs and re-entry services.
- The department has established a partnership with Catholic Charities of Wichita to develop volunteer resources, and comprehensive community-focused volunteer training. This project will provide a means of preparing volunteers to safely provide effective re-entry management services, including job development, service-brokering and mentoring.

The goal of re-entry management is to continue to educate and develop staff, to form partnerships with state and local agencies, and to cultivate a culture conducive to evidence-based practices that enhance the ability of offenders to successfully reintegrate. The department will continue to develop resources and identify strategies for more effective use of current resources, to the end of strong re-entry services for offenders.

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The 2000 Legislature authorized \$1.9 million in FY 2001 for establishment of three privatized day reporting centers (DRCs)—a highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration.

In September 2000, following issuance of a Request for Proposals and a competitive selection process, the department awarded the day reporting center contract to Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI). The contractor is responsible for establishment and operation of the centers, including offender supervision and delivery of services to offenders. The DRC contract is financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds and state funds on a 90% federal—10% state matching basis.

When all three centers are fully operational, they will have a combined capacity for supervising 220 offenders, including 120 in Wichita, 60 in Kansas City, and 40 in Topeka.

A brief description of DRC program components and status is provided on the next page.

Basic features of the DRC program

- DRC offenders sleep at home, but they are required to be at the center during normal hours of operation unless they are at work or another authorized activity.
- Each DRC participant is monitored 24 hours per day, 7 days per week using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology, whereby the offender wears an electronic device for satellite tracking of the offender's location and movements.
- The length of DRC programming is up to 90 days, with the exact duration depending on the progress of the individual offender.
- Offenders assigned to a DRC are expected to be employed. If an offender is not employed, the DRC will assist in job development and placement activities.
- All participants are expected to perform 50 hours of community service work.
- A full-time KDOC staff member serves as an on-site contract monitor to ensure that contract requirements are met and to provide coordination between the department and contractor staff.
- Other DRC program components are tailored to the needs of each offender, including:

Substance abuse treatment	Cognitive structuring skills	Mental health counseling
Drug testing	Breath testing	Anger management
Community service work	Life skills	Family counseling

Target Population

Primary target: offenders on KDOC post-incarceration supervision who have violated conditions of release but who can, with the highly structured supervision provided by the DRC, remain in the community as an alternative to revocation and return to prison.

If program capacity is available: probation condition violators, including those assigned to community corrections, will be accepted if they would otherwise be revoked and admitted to KDOC custody. Local officials will determine if these offenders are placed at the DRC.

Status

Of the three DRCs authorized by the 2000 Legislature, Topeka is the only one which is currently operational. The Topeka DRC:

- *opened in May 2001.*
- *received 74 placements through mid-December 2001, with 24 successful completions. Twenty-two offenders were discharged unsuccessfully through the same time period.*
- *had 31 offenders assigned to the program as of December 31, 2001. Most of these offenders are employed.*
- *is open 8:00 am – 8:00 pm Monday through Friday, and 8:00 am – 4:00 pm on Saturday. All offenders are monitored continuously through GPS tracking devices.*
- *has assigned offenders to approximately 2275 hours of community service work through community agencies.*
- *has entered into a contract with Shawnee County Community Corrections to accept placements of certain probation violators.*

Wichita officials have approved a location for the DRC and it is anticipated that the DRC will be operational in that community in the spring of 2002. The Kansas City DRC has not yet been sited.

Community-Based Programs & Services

The department contracts directly with providers for the delivery of substance abuse treatment, outpatient counseling, sex offender treatment, and community residential bed services for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In FY 2001—

- 1,047 offenders received substance abuse treatment services in the community.
- 909 offenders received sex offender treatment services in the community.

Program resource availability in FY 2002, by location, is given below.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAM SLOTS, By parole region — FY 2002			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Intermediate substance abuse treatment			
Shawnee (male)	8		
Hutchinson (male)		35	
Topeka (male)	23		
Topeka (female)	13		
subtotal	44	35	79
Community residential beds			
Wichita (male)		84	
Hutchinson (male)		24	
Shawnee (male)	34		
Kansas City (male)	20		
Topeka (male)	36		
Topeka (female)	10		
subtotal	100	108	208
Transitional therapeutic community			
Hoisington (female)	8		
Topeka (male)	32		
subtotal	40	0	40
Sex offender treatment ¹			
Wichita		149	
Hutchinson		30	
Garden City		20	
Pittsburg		18	
Topeka	93		
Salina	17		
Hays	12		
Olathe	33		
Lawrence	13		
Kansas City	92		
subtotal	260	217	477
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			16,375 hours

¹Location of sex offender slots varies throughout the year based on need.

**KDOC
2002**

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Introduction

The Community Corrections section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services has responsibility for: (1) administering grants to local programs organized pursuant to the state's Community Corrections Act; and, (2) oversight of the two state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego. Management responsibility for these functions resides with the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services and the Director of Community Corrections.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community corrections in Kansas was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. The program was intended to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. Initially, community corrections was optional and counties were not required to establish community corrections programs. With the adoption of Senate Bill 49 in 1989, the 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections were required to establish programs — either singly, in groups, or by contracting with others. Services in most programs initially were targeted at adult offenders; however, the 1994 Legislature provided for statewide expansion of juvenile services through community corrections agencies. Upon establishment of the Juvenile Justice Authority, responsibility for all state juvenile offender programs, services, and grant administration was transferred to that agency on July 1, 1997.

The 2000 Kansas Legislature approved legislation which defines a target population to be served by community corrections programs. The target population includes offenders who:

- Have received a nonprison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines;
- Fall within a "border box";
- Have a severity level 7 or greater offense;
- Have violated a condition of probation supervision;
- Have been determined to be high risk or high needs under a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument;
- Have successfully completed a conservation camp program.

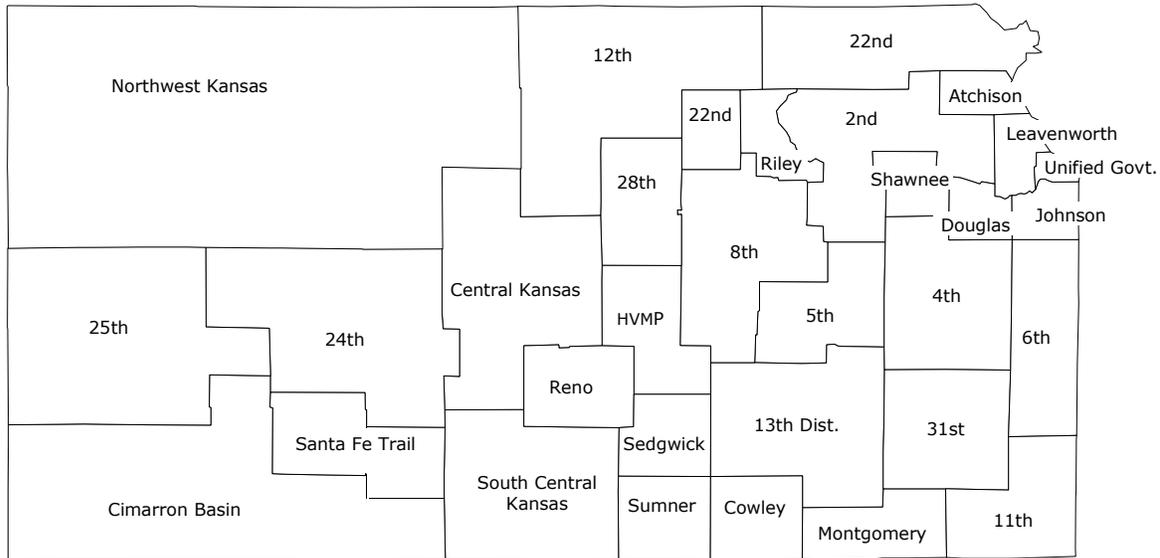
The law also requires that probation violators must be assigned to community corrections supervision before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so. The law further provides that community corrections programs may provide services to juveniles if approved by the local community corrections advisory board. Grant funds administered by the Department of Corrections cannot be used for this purpose, however.

CONSERVATION CAMPS

The primary purpose of the two conservation camps is to provide a structured community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders 16-32 years of age. The male camp opened in 1991, and is a county facility supported with annual state operating grants. The female camp opened in 2000, and is a facility operated by a private firm under contract with the department.

Under state law, courts must consider making a conservation camp placement: prior to sentencing an offender to prison following probation revocation; when the offender falls within a border box of the sentencing grid; or, when the court is considering a dispositional departure for an offender who falls into the presumptive non-imprisonment blocks of the sentencing grid. The Secretary of Corrections, pursuant to statute, may also make direct placements to the camps if an inmate is admitted to KDOC as a result of probation revocation or a dispositional departure from a presumptive non-imprisonment sanction, provided the offender meets camp admission criteria.

Community Corrections Programs in Kansas



There are currently 31 programs receiving state grants under the Community Corrections Act. Some programs serve a single county, while others are multi-county programs. Single-county programs include: Atchison County; Leavenworth County; Unified Government of Wyandotte County; Johnson County; Douglas County; Shawnee County; Reno County; Riley County; Sedgwick County; Sumner County; and, Cowley County. Riley County and the 22nd District have a common administrator, as do Shawnee County and the 2nd District. Multi-county programs and the counties they serve are identified below.

Multi-county community corrections agencies & the counties they serve

2nd Dist:	Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee	28th Dist:	Ottawa, Saline
4th Dist:	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage	31st Dist:	Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson
5th Dist:	Chase, Lyon	Cimarron Basin:	Clark, Comanche, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
6th Dist:	Bourbon, Linn, Miami	Central KS:	Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
8th Dist:	Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris	HVMP:	Harvey, McPherson
11th Dist:	Cherokee, Crawford, Labette	Montgomery:	Montgomery, Chatauqua
12th Dist:	Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington	Northwest KS:	Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace
13th Dist:	Butler, Elk, Greenwood	Santa Fe Trail:	Ford; Kiowa.
22nd Dist:	Brown, Clay, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha	South Central:	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt
24th Dist:	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush		
25th Dist:	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita		

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans

FY 2001

Training on the newly developed risk/needs assessment instrument was delivered to community corrections and court services staff. Community corrections personnel also received training on: strategic and comprehensive planning, budget documentation, and orientation for new directors.

Contact standards for adult intensive supervision were revised to correspond with changes in the risk/needs instrument.

A Residential Standards Review Team developed core standards for adult community corrections residential centers.

The Community Corrections Advisory Committee proposed changes in the method of allocating grant awards. The changes were adopted by the Secretary in distributing FY 2002 grant funds.

Community corrections program directors developed a new mission statement for community corrections which was approved by the Secretary.

The process for auditing community corrections agencies was reviewed and revised.

FY 2002

In conjunction with the Community Corrections Advisory Committee, statewide performance measures for community corrections programs will be developed.

In January 2002, both conservation camps will be audited for American Correctional Association accreditation.

DNA sample collection sites are being established to assist court services, parole and community corrections in ensuring offender compliance with HB 2176, which expanded the list of offenders subject to DNA sampling.

Southeast Kansas Vocational Technical School will offer computer classes at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp (LCCC) beginning in January 2002.

Efforts are underway to gain licensure for an alcohol and drug treatment program at Labette Women's Conservation Camp.

Total Offender Activity Documentation System refresher training will be offered to all community corrections agencies.

A vocational rehabilitation grant will be used at the LCCC to assess and determine vocational capacity and the extent of learning and cognitive disorders. The grant involves collaboration among federal, state, private and not-for-profit agencies.

FY 2003

Standards review committees will be established to develop core standards for all adult intensive supervision programs.

Management strategies will be developed for special offender populations in community corrections, such as the mentally ill and sex offenders.

Labette Community College will offer Horticulture classes at LCCC.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps page 110

BASIC COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS GRANTS

All 31 community corrections programs receive basic grants to support their statutory function related to adult intensive supervision program services (AISP). Each program must develop an annual comprehensive plan that sets forth objectives and projected services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and the Department of Corrections. KDOC makes grant awards with appropriations approved by the Legislature. Grant amounts are calculated using two criteria. The agency is awarded a base amount of funding determined by the number of counties served by the local agency. The balance of the appropriated funds are distributed proportionally as a percentage of the statewide average daily population of community corrections offenders served by the local agency.

Johnson County and Sedgwick County both operate residential centers as part of their community corrections programs. Separate grants are provided to these two counties to support operation of their residential centers. Amounts granted in FY 2002 for this purpose include \$868,568 for Johnson County and \$1,199,452 for Sedgwick County.

In FY 2002—

- The department made basic grant awards of \$12,466,200 to community corrections programs for adult intensive supervision.
- Basic grant award amounts ranged from a low of \$75,230 (Sumner County) to a high of \$2,050,280 (Sedgwick County).
- The five largest programs received 51% of the total amount granted for AISP.

Community Corrections—Basic Grant Awards By Agency, FY 2002 *(excludes grants for residential centers)*

Agency	FY 02 Award	Agency	FY 02 Award
Sedgwick County	\$ 2,050,280	Douglas County	\$ 273,788
Unified Govt. (Wyandotte C	1,517,670	Cimarron Basin Authority	231,149
Johnson County	1,451,288	South Central Kansas	212,740
Shawnee County	747,730	5th Judicial District	201,405
28th Judicial District	631,072	Harvey/McPherson Countie	197,256
8th Judicial District	390,882	13th Judicial District	195,144
Reno County	385,410	Montgomery County	177,235
Central Kansas	379,176	Leavenworth County	170,066
Northwest Kansas	331,276	22nd Judicial District	160,323
25th Judicial District	322,092	24th Judicial District	142,135
4th Judicial District	318,276	31st Judicial District	141,950
6th Judicial District	312,350	Atchison County	104,462
Santa Fe Trail	302,830	2nd Judical District	99,490
Riley County	293,495	12th Judicial District	83,532
Cowley County	286,234	Sumner County	75,230
11th Judicial District	280,234		
		Statewide Total	\$ 12,466,200

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

UNEXPENDED FUNDS. If basic grant funds are not fully expended within the fiscal year they are awarded, they become available for redistribution based on applications received from community corrections programs. The department has made the following awards in FY 2002 from unexpended funds originally awarded in FY 2001. These amounts are in addition to the basic FY 2002 grant award.

Program	Purpose	Amount
24th District	Computer, adult intensive supervision services	\$25,722
5th District	Continuation of sex offender treatment program	30,543
Montgomery County	Under-funded ADP	22,312
11th District	Surveillance, travel, and computer replacement	13,300
12th District	New skill-based community work service program	3,465
Reno County	Substance abuse testing; replacement of work stations	9,200
Sumner County	Substance abuse, mental health, sex offender treatment	6,500
Cowley County	Computer technology enhancements; office equipment	10,300
4th District	Office safety enhancements; computer upgrades	5,860
8th District	Training; sex offender supervision & substance abuse program	18,750
28th District	Office safety enhancements, life skills, transportation assistance	10,696
Johnson County	Computer upgrades, cognitive change program, vehicles, training	171,609
31st District	Computer upgrades, substance abuse program, vocational education	11,150
Cimarron Basin	Substance abuse evaluations, job search program	12,500
Northwest Kansas	Substance abuse & mental health services, vehicle replacement	30,000
Santa Fe Trail	Maintain service levels in several program areas	25,000
Sedgwick County	Mental health services, including van for transporting offenders	112,639
South Central KS	Security doors; replacement parts for air conditioning/heating system	5,000
25th District	Substance abuse; anger management; cognitive skills	39,953
13th District	Vehicle replacement	12,500
Douglas	Surveillance & adult intensive supervision	21,813
Total		\$598,812

CONDITION VIOLATOR GRANTS. The 2001 Legislature approved \$750,000 in FY 2002 appropriations for continuation of condition violator grants for community corrections programs. These grants are not awarded to all programs, but are distributed through a competitive process. Funds under this program must be directed to supervision of and/or services for condition violators. Amounts granted for FY 2002 are given in the table below.

Program	Purpose	Amount
4th District	Contractual substance abuse services-group counseling	\$10,000
6th District	Surveillance; life skills; travel	19,596
11th District	Comprehensive drug testing	8,880
28th District	Case manager, contractual services, training, supplies	69,572
Douglas County	Surveillance	32,892
Johnson County	Therapeutic comm. (substance abuse treatment); absconder monitor	284,231
Northwest KS	Substance abuse & mental health services; surveillance	15,635
Sedgwick County	Intensive day intervention project	204,405
Cowley County	Equipment	33,856
Unified Govt.	Program coordinator & .5 FTE ISP officer	70,933
Total		\$750,000

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps page 112

PROGRAM SERVICES

Required. All community corrections programs must provide adult intensive supervision, a community-based sanction for offenders who require increased supervision, frequent monitoring, and intensive rehabilitative services. Other service components included in all programs are:

- collection of fees/restitution
- job search assistance and/or monitoring
- drug testing
- community service work coordination and/or monitoring

Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency

AGENCY	Drug Testing	Fines, Fees, and/or Restitu'	Community Service Work	Job Search Assistance	Transportation Assistance	\$ for Evaluations, Treatment'	\$ for DNA Testing	\$ for GED Testing	\$ for Physical Exams (Boot camps)	Housing Assistance	Utility Assistance	Clothing Assistance	Food Assistance	Space for Classes, etc
4th JD	1	1	1	1										
5th JD	1	1	1	1										
6th JD	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1				
8th JD	1	1	1	1										
11th JD	1	1	1	1										
12th JD	1	1	1	1	1									
13th JD	1	1	1	1										
24th JD	1	1	1	1	1									
25th JD	1	1	1	1										
28th JD	1	1	1	1										
31st JD	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	
Atchison	1	1	1	1										
Central KS	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1
Cimarron Basin	1	1	1	1										
Cowley	1	1	1	1										
Douglas	1	1	1	1										
Harvey/McPherson	1	1	1	1						1				1
Johnson	1	1	1	1										
Leavenworth	1	1	1	1										
Montgomery	1	1	1	1										
Northwest KS	1	1	1	1										
Riley/22nd JD	1	1	1	1										
Reno	1	1	1	1										
Santa Fe Trail	1	1	1	1	1		1		1					1
Sedgwick	1	1	1	1										
Shawnee/2nd JD	1	1	1	1										
South Central KS	1	1	1	1										
Sumner	1	1	1	1										
Unified Gov't	1	1	1	1	1									
Total	31	31	31	31	6	3	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	3

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Discretionary. Community corrections programs typically perform case management functions and facilitate offender access to an array of community-based services. In many cases, the cost of these services is borne by either the offender and/or the providing agency. However, community corrections programs may also use basic grant funds to provide some of these services directly, with the specific mix of services determined by each local program. Services provided with grant funds at the election of specific programs—as well as the program’s core services—are indicated in the table below. A summary of discretionary services provided, by type of service, is presented in a table on the next page.

Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency (cont)

	Substance Abuse Services	Mental Health Services	Literacy	Academic Education	Reality-Oriented Program Experience	Offender Mentorin	Employment Skills	Life/Social Skills	Cognitive Skills	Peer Relations	Crim. Just. Sys. Speaking	Ed.-Spanish Volunteer Program	Electronic Monitor	Surveillance
4th JD														
5th JD														
6th JD							1						1	1
8th JD														
11th JD														
12th JD							1							1
13th JD														
24th JD													1	
25th JD														
28th JD														
31st JD														
Atchison														
Central KS	1													1
Cimarron Basin														
Cowley														
Douglas														
Harvey/McPherson	1							1	1				1	1
Johnson														
Leavenworth														
Montgomery													1	
Northwest KS														
Riley/22nd JD														
Reno														
Santa Fe Trail	1	1			1		1			1	1			1
Sedgwick	1	1		1		1	1	1			1		1	1
Shawnee/2nd JD														
South Central KS														
Sumner														
Unified Gov't	1		1			1	1					1		
	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	5	6

Discretionary Community Corrections Services, By Type of Service and Agency

■ Offender Programs & Treatment Services

Substance abuse services.....	Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson; Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick; Unified Govt.
Mental health.....	Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick
Literacy.....	Unified Government
Academic education.....	Sedgwick
Employment skills.....	Sedgwick; Unified Government
Life skills.....	6th Judicial District; 12th Judicial District; Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick
Cognitive problem solving.....	Harvey McPherson; Sedgwick
Offender mentoring.....	Unified Government
Peer relations.....	Harvey/McPherson
Reality-Oriented Program Experience.....	Santa Fe Trail
Criminal Justice System Education for Spanish Speakers.....	Santa Fe Trail

Aid & Direct Payments on Behalf of Individual Offenders

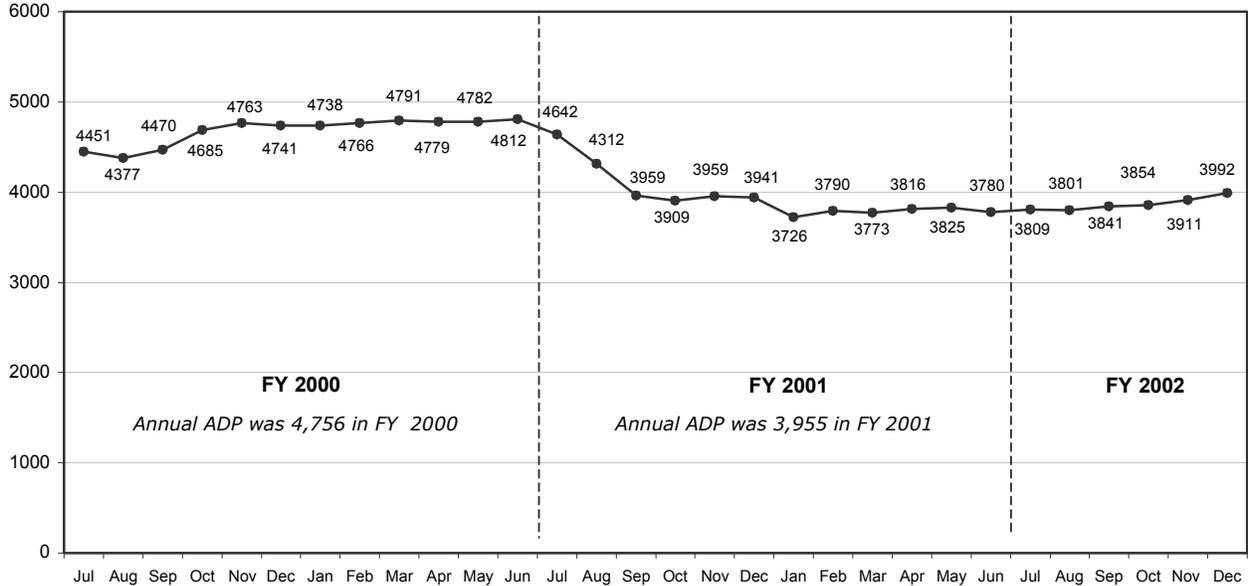
■ Transportation assistance.....	12th Judicial District; 24th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Santa Fe Trail; Unified Government
Housing assistance.....	6th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson
Monetary assistance for evaluations, treatment or education.....	6th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Central Kansas
Monetary assistance for DNA testing.....	6th Judicial District; Santa Fe Trail
Clothing assistance.....	31st Judicial District; Central Kansas
Food assistance.....	31st Judicial District; Central Kansas
Monetary assistance for GED testing.....	6th Judicial District
Monetary assistance for physical exams	Santa Fe Trail

Other

■ Electronic monitoring.....	6th Judicial District; 13th Judicial District; Harvey/McPherson; Montgomery; Sedgwick; Unified Government
Surveillance.....	6th Judicial District; 12th Judicial District; Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson; Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick
Volunteer program.....	Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick; Unified Government
Provision of space for classes, treatment, evaluations, etc.....	Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson; Santa Fe Trail

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

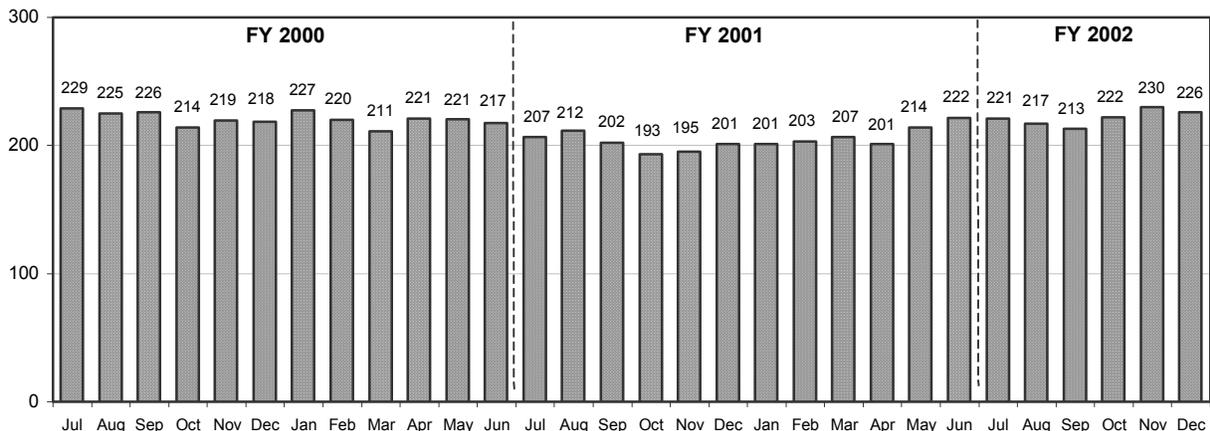
Adult Intensive Supervision ADP's, by month, July 1999-December 2001



During FY 2001—

- the total ADP for adult intensive supervision declined by 801 (16.8%) from the FY 2000 level. The decline was likely influenced by passage of SB 323 by the 2000 Legislature.
- the ADPs served by individual programs ranged from a low of 27 (Sumner) to a high of 707 (Sedgwick).
- approximately 50% of the total adult intensive supervision ADP was served by the five largest programs, including: Sedgwick (17.9%); Johnson (10.6%); Unified Government of Wyandotte County (10.3%); Shawnee (6.2%); and the 28th Judicial District (4.7%).
- 22 of the 31 programs had an average daily population of 100 or less.
- the two residential centers in Johnson and Sedgwick counties served a combined ADP of 204.8.

Residential Center ADP's, by month, July 1999-December 2001



Conservation Camps

There are two correctional conservation camps in Kansas, both located in Oswego, which provide a community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders from 16-32 years of age. One camp serves male offenders and the other, female offenders. As described in the introduction to this section, state law requires that sentencing judges consider making a conservation camp placement for certain offenders and provides discretionary authority to the Secretary of Corrections to place certain KDOC inmates in conservation camps.

The two camps have comparable placement criteria and program elements. The program, which is up to 180 days, stresses offender accountability and rehabilitation in the context of a strict physical regimen, community service work, and educational and other programming. The program is structured with four levels; offenders must earn advancement from one level to the next based on attitude, behavior and disciplinary record. Inmates receive GED preparation and instruction, participate in psychosocial groups, including but not limited to, anger management, budgeting, basic life skills, and community reintegration activities. Substance abuse education also is provided. Offenders who satisfactorily complete the conservation camp program are referred to the appropriate community corrections program for at least six months of follow-up supervision.

Although both camps are located in Oswego, they are not co-located with each other. Operation of both camps is supported financially by the state, but the camps are managed by a private firm, GRW, Inc., under separate contracts with Labette County (for the male camp) and KDOC (for the female camp).

LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP (LCCC)

The LCCC is a county facility which accepts statewide placements of male inmates made by sentencing courts and, in some cases, by the Secretary of Corrections. The camp opened as a 104-bed facility in 1991, but has since been expanded to a capacity of 191. The original construction was financed through the sale of bonds by the Kansas Development Finance Authority; debt service and operating costs are financed by the state through annual appropriations. The expansion of the camp was approved by the 1997 Legislature and was financed primarily through federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program (VOI/TIS) grant funds. In FY 2001, the camp—

- helped construct seven single-family homes and one independent living facility in southeast Kansas.
- completed 113,125 inmate work hours, of which 36,293 were community service hours.
- had an average daily population of 153.8, and a total of 281 program graduates.
- had 133 inmates who earned a GED.

The LCCC population as of December 31, 2001 was 152.

LABETTE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CAMP

The LWCC is a 32-bed privatized facility developed under contract with the Department of Corrections. The contract provides for up to 17 placements of KDOC inmates and 15 court placements. Contract services are purchased on a per diem basis, with costs financed with a combination of VOI/TIS federal grant funds and state funds. The facility was developed and currently remains under private ownership, although the contract provides for eventual state ownership.

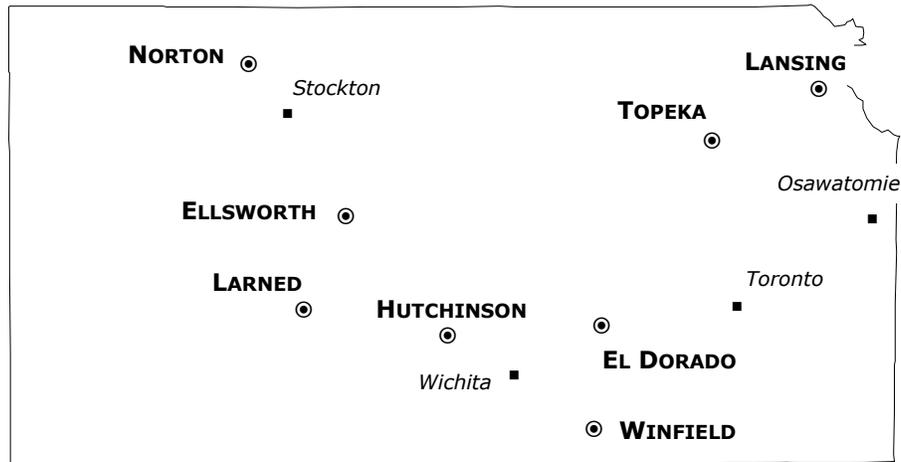
The camp accepted its first admissions in January 2000. In FY 2001, the camp: completed 24,182 inmate work hours, of which 6,243 were community service hours; had an ADP of 19.2; had 40 program graduates; and, had 15 inmates who earned a GED.

The LWCC population as of December 31, 2001 was 20.

**KDOC
2002**

Facilities

Location of KDOC Correctional Facilities



⊙ **CENTRAL UNIT LOCATION** ■ *Administrative Subunit Location*

The Kansas Department of Corrections operates 8 correctional facilities, with units located in 12 Kansas communities. Correctional facilities, their administrative subunits and commonly used abbreviations are identified below.

EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (EDCF)

Central Unit
North Unit
East Unit (Toronto Correctional Facility)
Reception and Diagnostic Unit (males)

ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (ECF)

HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (HCF)

Central Unit
East Unit
South Unit

LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LCF)

Central Unit
East Unit
South Unit (Osawatomie Correctional Facility)

LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY (LCMHF)

Central Unit
West Unit

NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (NCF)

Central Unit
East Unit (Stockton Correctional Facility)

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (TCF)

Central Unit
Reception and Diagnostic Unit (females)
West Unit (*functions will transfer to Central Unit in the spring of 2002*)

WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (WCF)

Central Unit
Wichita Work Release Facility (WWR)

Management Responsibilities

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for oversight and coordination of facility-based operations and inmate movement, while daily operations are the responsibility of the respective facility wardens.

Central office responsibilities include:

- systemwide policies and procedures
- oversight of facility operations
- capital improvements planning and project management
- inmate claims, grievances and correspondence
- inmate classification
- sentence computation
- interstate corrections compact
- sex predator commitment review and tracking

All KDOC facilities have achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans**FY 2001**

The department's Reception and Diagnostic Unit for male inmates was transferred from Topeka to El Dorado in March 2001. The RDU transfer represented a major change in mission for both facilities.

The department continued to experience problems in recruitment and retention of uniformed staff at correctional facilities. To address this issue, a phased salary increase for uniformed staff was approved during the 2001 session. When fully implemented in March 2002, the result will be an 8% increase in base salary for these positions.

A centralized sentence computation unit was created to insure the consistent and accurate calculation of increasingly complex inmate sentences. This unit certified more than 3,240 sentences in calendar year 2001.

FY 2002

The minimum hiring age for corrections officers was lowered systemwide to 19 years of age.

At the mid-point in the fiscal year, the number of uniformed staff position vacancies had declined considerably from a year earlier. Vacancies totaled 47 on December 31, 2001, compared to 144 on December 31, 2000.

In the spring of 2002, the department will terminate its operations on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital. The functions currently performed at this location will transfer to Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit, where projects were approved for renovation of J Cellhouse, and for construction of a new laundry building and a new staff development building.

As authorized by the 2000 Legislature, a capital improvements project is nearing completion at Ellsworth Correctional Facility to construct a new 100-cell housing unit. The unit will be suitable for housing either 100 maximum custody inmates or 200 medium custody inmates. The new housing unit will become operational late in FY 2002. The project also includes a new staff development building, a new inmate work building, and a warehouse expansion.

Because of capacity limitations in the higher custody levels, the department entered into a contract for temporary placement of up to 100 medium custody male inmates in a private correctional facility, pending the opening of the new Ellsworth cellhouse.

The department entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons whereby state capacity at TCF will be used for placement of up to 25 female inmates from the federal system. The contract became effective January 1, 2002.

The new programs building at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility (LCMHF) was completed. The building was authorized by the Legislature to accommodate transfer of the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program from Larned State Hospital to LCMHF.

Rebuilding of the AVTS building at Lansing is scheduled for completion in May 2002. The structure was damaged by fire in November 1999.

FY 2003

Emphasis will be placed on implementing division responsibilities under the department's Strategic Action Plan, a summary of which is found at <http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/>

Facilities

KDOC CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY

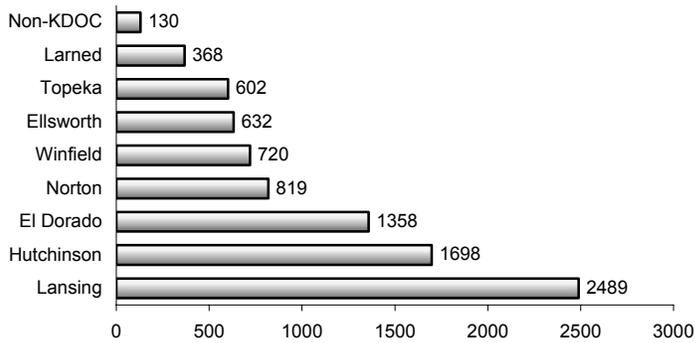
By location, gender and security designation as of December 31, 2001

Facility	Males				Females				Total
	Max	Med	Min	Total	Max	Med	Min	Total	
KDOC									
Lansing	838	943	708	2489					2489
Hutchinson	548	932	218	1698					1698
El Dorado	699	487	172	1358					1358
Norton		539	280	819					819
Ellsworth		594	38	632					632
Topeka				0	62	460	80	602	602
Winfield			710	710			10	10	720
Larned	150		218	368					368
Subtotal KDOC	2235	3495	2344	8074	62	460	90	612	8686
Non-KDOC									
Larned State Hospital	42			42	5			5	47
Labette conservation camp			50	50					50
Female conservation camp							17	17	17
Contract jail		7	9	16					16
Subtotal Non-KDOC	42	7	59	108	5	0	17	22	130
Total Capacity	2277	3502	2403	8182	67	460	107	634	8816

Capacity vs. Population 12-31-01		
	Population	Capacity
Males		
Lansing	2,458	2,489
Hutchinson	1,782	1,698
El Dorado	1,381	1,358
Norton	806	819
Ellsworth	623	632
Topeka	-	-
Winfield	640	710
Larned	266	368
Non-KDOC	118	108
Total Male	8,074	8,182
Females		
Topeka	484	602
Winfield (Wichita)	9	10
Non-KDOC	7	22
Total Female	500	634
Grand Total	8,574	8,816

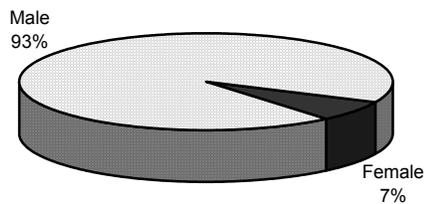
- Total correctional capacity includes bedspace in facilities operated by KDOC, as well as placements in facilities operated by other agencies pursuant to contract or interagency agreement. Not included in capacity are 100 temporary placements in a private facility pending availability of the new medium-security housing unit at Ellsworth. These contract placements are, however, included in the inmate count.
- Several KDOC facilities are responsible for administration of minimum security satellite units located in other communities (e.g. Lansing is responsible for 80 beds in Osawatomie, El Dorado for 70 beds in Toronto, Norton for 112 beds in Stockton, and Winfield, 198 beds at Wichita Work Release.)
- Capacity numbers do not include 250 "special use beds" used primarily for infirmary and disciplinary segregation purposes.
- Capacity numbers do not include the new 200-bed medium security housing unit at Ellsworth that will become operational in mid-2002.

By location.....



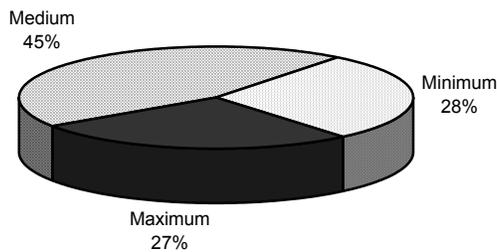
The three largest facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado—represent 63% of total systemwide capacity.

By gender.....



Over 90% of the department's bedspace is for male inmates. Nearly all of the capacity for females is at Topeka Correctional Facility.

By security classification of bedspace.....



The largest capacity component by security classification is medium, with 3,962 beds, or 45% of the total. Minimum and maximum bedspace totals are 2,510 (28%) and 2,344 (27%), respectively.

KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2001

FY 1995—FY 1997					FY 1998—FY 2001				
FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total	FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total
	6-30-94 Capacity	6233	376	6609					
1995	El Dorado	119		119	1998	Hutchinson	13		13
	Hutchinson	10		10		Lansing	120		120
	Lansing	296	-56	240		Larned	54		54
	Norton	18		18		Topeka	30		30
	Topeka	-107	107	0		Winfield	127		127
	Labette	10		10	+344	6-30-98 Capacity	7713	509	8222
	Contract Jail	-14		-14	1999	El Dorado	-64		-64
+383	6-30-95 Capacity	6565	427	6992		Topeka	-30	48	18
						Larned	85		85
1996	El Dorado	263		263		Norton	205		205
	Ellsworth	48		48		Labette	40		40
	Hutchinson	76		76	+284	6-30-99 Capacity	7949	557	8506
	Lansing	72		72	2000	Hutchinson	178		178
	Larned	24		24		Lansing	154		154
	Topeka		66	66		Larned	25		25
	Winfield	100		100		Norton	2		2
	Larned State Hospital	-32	-5	-37		Topeka	-81	76	-5
	Topeka Halfway House		-4	-4		Female Conservation Camp		17	17
+608	6-30-96 Capacity	7116	484	7600	+371	6-30-00 Capacity	8227	650	8877
					2001	El Dorado	258		258
1997	Hutchinson	-2		-2		Larned	30		30
	Lansing	280		280		Topeka	-220	-16	-236
	Topeka	-30	25	-5		Hutchinson	-70		-70
	Winfield	5		5		Larned State Hospital	-43		-43
+278	6-30-97 Capacity	7369	509	7878	-61	6-30-01 Capacity	8182	634	8816

No changes in capacity occurred during the first half of FY 2002....

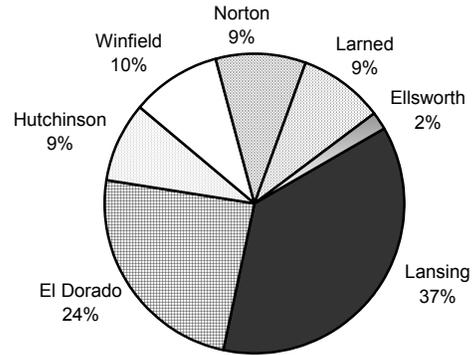
KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2001 (cont)

CAPACITY ENHANCEMENTS OCCURRED AT ALL KDOC FACILITIES DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.....

- Doublecelling (or increased occupancy of multi-person cells) was implemented at:
El Dorado Hutchinson
Topeka Lansing
- A new maximum security living unit for females was constructed at Topeka, allowing the department to confine most female inmates at TCF and terminate co-corrections at Lansing.
- Previously abandoned state hospital buildings were renovated to create additional minimum security housing at Winfield.
- A state hospital building at Larned was converted to correctional use and now houses minimum security inmates.
- A new medium security housing unit was constructed at Norton, financed primarily with federal grant funds.
- The department renovated and re-opened previously abandoned structures at Lansing, including a cellhouse in the Central Unit and minimum security living units in the East Unit.
- Minimum security housing was expanded (and the work release program relocated) at Hutchinson through new construction and reconfiguration of space in the South Unit.
- A building originally intended for industries use was converted to medium security housing at El Dorado.
- Capacity of the minimum security living unit was expanded at Ellsworth.

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2001

	Male	Female	Total
El Dorado	576	0	576
Ellsworth	48	0	48
Hutchinson	205	0	205
Lansing	922	-56	866
Larned	218	0	218
Norton	225	0	225
Topeka	-438	306	-132
Winfield	232	0	232
Non-KDOC	-39	8	-31
	1949	258	2207



Facility change as % of total net change

The 2207 net increase in capacity between FY 1995 and FY 2001—

- Represented a 33% increase in total capacity, including a 31% increase in capacity for males and a 69% increase in capacity for females.
- Was achieved largely through renovation projects at existing facilities. 1,760 or 80% of the net increase involved renovation projects or doublecelling in previously existing structures.
- Included new construction projects resulting in an increase of 445 beds, including: 200 at Norton, 75 at Topeka, 40 at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, 17 at the female conservation camp, a net of 13 at Hutchinson’s South Unit, and a net of 100 at El Dorado (see note below).
- Required expenditures totaling \$20,666,937. The net average cost per bed added was \$9,373—including an average cost of \$31,676 per bed for new construction projects and \$3,733 per bed for renovation projects.
- The capital costs reflect some but not all of the beds associated with the cellhouses constructed at El Dorado for transfer of the male reception and diagnostic unit. This project was not primarily a capacity project, but it did result in a net capacity increase for the department. The RDU transfer involved an increase of 320 beds for El Dorado and a decrease of 220 beds for Topeka, for a net systemwide increase of 100 beds. For purposes of calculating total and per bed costs associated with capacity expansion, only those costs related to the net increase of 100 beds resulting from the RDU project are included.

Major Capital Improvements Projects Currently Underway

Facility/Project	Reason for Project	Cost	How Financed	Completion
Ellsworth (ECF) 100-cell Cellhouse	to increase high security bedspace capacity	\$6,177,517	VOI/TIS & SGF	Mar 2002; inmate occupancy June 2002
Lansing (LCF) Rebuild AVTS Building	to reconstruct and re-equip the building damaged by fire in November 1999	\$1,100,000	Bonds	May 2002
Topeka (TCF) J Cellhouse Renovation	to accommodate functions now housed on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital	\$2,140,000	Bonds	May 2002
New Laundry Building		\$764,600		Apr 2002
New Training Center		\$386,175		Dec 2001

VOI/TIS refers to grants received under the federal Violent Offender Incarceration & Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program.

KDOC currently has major capital improvement projects underway at three facilities, with a total combined project cost of \$10.6 million.

PROJECT NOTES

ECF — The new cellhouse at ECF will provide housing for 100 maximum custody or 200 medium custody inmates. The project also includes: an expansion of the existing warehouse; construction of a new inmate work building; and, construction of a 5,000 sq. ft. training building outside of the fenced perimeter. The existing staff development building, located inside the perimeter, will provide program space for the expanded inmate population. Construction of the cellhouse began in January 2001 and will be complete in March 2002. Inmate occupancy is scheduled for June 2002.

LCF — This project is necessary to rebuild the portion of the structure damaged by the November 1999 fire. All heating, electrical and plumbing systems will be replaced, as will the roof. Masonry walls will be repaired and equipment damaged by the fire will be replaced. Scheduled completion is May 2002.

TCF — All three of the listed projects are necessary for the department to cease operations at the former Topeka State Hospital so the state can dispose of this property. J Cellhouse, which previously housed RDU inmates, is under renovation for use as a 176-bed housing unit for females. The net increase in capacity will be 96. Renovation involves demolishing the building interior and converting it to dormitory style housing, as well as replacement of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems. The adjacent MBA building also is being renovated. Construction commenced in April 2001; the project is scheduled for completion in May 2002.

Construction of the training center began in January 2001 and the laundry building, in March 2001. Project completion is scheduled for December 2001 and April 2002, respectively.

El Dorado Correctional Facility

Including Toronto Correctional Facility

Michael A. Nelson, Warden

History

Central Unit

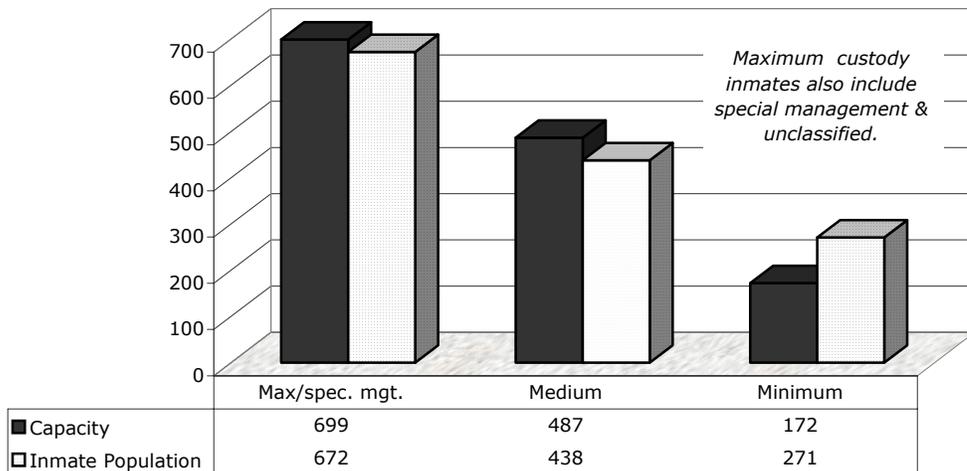
- 1991 The facility opened in January 1991. EDCF was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility and Toronto Correctional Facility.
- 1995 D and E cellhouses were converted from single-celled maximum security housing to doublecelled medium security housing.
- 1998 In November, Secretary Simmons announced plans to relocate the Reception and Diagnostic Unit from Topeka to EDCF. The first correctional industry building project financed with private funds was erected and donated to the state. The project involved expansion of an existing building.
- 1999 The Legislature approved construction of two new cellhouses needed to implement the transfer of the RDU function to EDCF.
- 2001 Construction was completed on two new 128-cell living units suitable for single-cell occupancy of maximum custody inmates or double-cell occupancy of medium custody inmates. In March, the male RDU function was transferred from Topeka to EDCF.

Minimum Units

- 1965 The Toronto Correctional Facility opened (named the Toronto Honor Camp at that time.)
- 1982 The EDCF North Unit opened (named the El Dorado Honor Camp at that time.)

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	1,358	<i>EDCF operates the maximum/medium security Central Unit and two minimum security satellite units at the El Dorado and Toronto reservoirs. Capacity increased in March 2001 upon completion of the two new cellhouses and the transfer of RDU to the facility. All of the EDCF capacity is for housing male inmates, including general population and long-term segregation.</i>
Population	1,381	
FY 01 ADP	1,192	

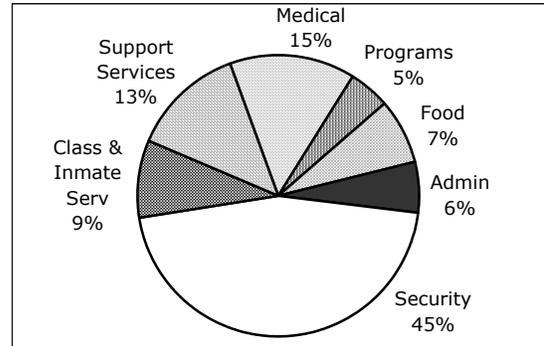


FY 02 Staffing and Budget

FTE	466.5 (353 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$20.5 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$19,537 (ADP: 1,428)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Substance abuse treatment	
full-time	16
part-time	12
Vocational education	32

Correctional Industries

Inmate employed as of January 1, 2002

Century Manufacturing (private)	63
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2001

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 112,251 hours of community service work, valued at \$578,093.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$791,583 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$181,503 for room and board.
 - paid \$27,058 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$12,559 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$111,174.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ EDCF inmates paid:
 - \$13,511 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,306 in sick call fees.

Ray Roberts, Warden

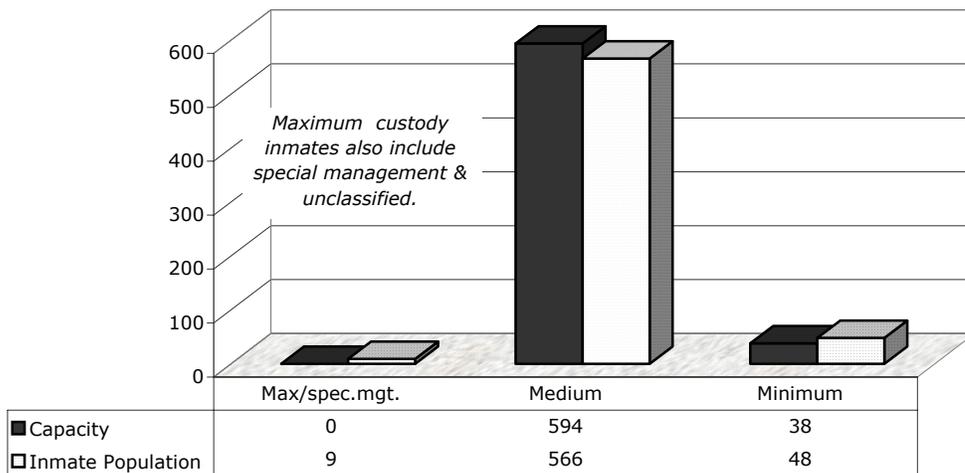
History

- 1988 The first inmates were received at ECF on August 8, 1988.
- 1994 ECF was assigned a specialized role as a parole condition violator facility.
- 1996 Because the need for a specialized condition violator facility no longer existed when the department implemented a systemwide privileges and incentives system, ECF assumed its original role as a multi-custody general population facility.
- 1999 Under provisions of recently approved legislation, Century Manufacturing assisted in financing a correctional industry space expansion project at ECF—the second such project to be approved under the new law.
- 2000 The Legislature approved \$6.18 million in federal and state funds for construction of a new 100-cell living unit at the facility. The cellhouse will be suitable for 100 maximum or 200 medium custody inmates, and is scheduled for completion in 2002.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	632
Population	623
FY 01 ADP	612

ECF is a medium/minimum security facility for housing general population male inmates. Capacity will increase in 2002 following completion of the new housing unit.



FY 02 Staffing and Budget

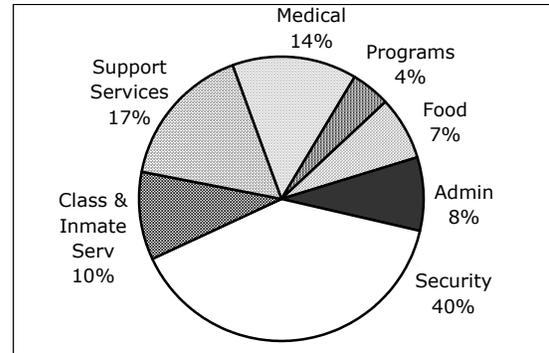
FTE 223.0 (147 uniformed)
Both numbers include positions (for the new cellhouse) that won't be filled until late in the fiscal year.

Est. Expenditures \$9.2 million

Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$19,964 (ADP: 625)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Substance abuse treatment	48
Vocational education	22

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2002

Century Manufacturing (private)	45
---------------------------------	----

In FY 2001

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 63,659 hours of community service work, valued at \$327,844.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$436,899 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$100,869 for room and board.
 - paid \$11,371 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$10,474 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$55,073.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ ECF inmates paid:
 - \$7,036 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,240 in sick call fees.

Louis Bruce, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1898 The first cellhouse, Cellhouse A, was completed. C Cellhouse was completed in 1901, B in 1912 and D in 1927.
- 1972 The work release program opened.
- 1978 The Legislature appropriated funds for major cellhouse renovation, a project which was completed over the period 1981-1986.
- 1990 The facility name was changed from Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to Hutchinson Correctional Facility; the facility was consolidated administratively with the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility.
- 2000 A renovation project was completed to relocate the facility's medical clinic. The facility's first two private correctional industries began operation.

South Unit

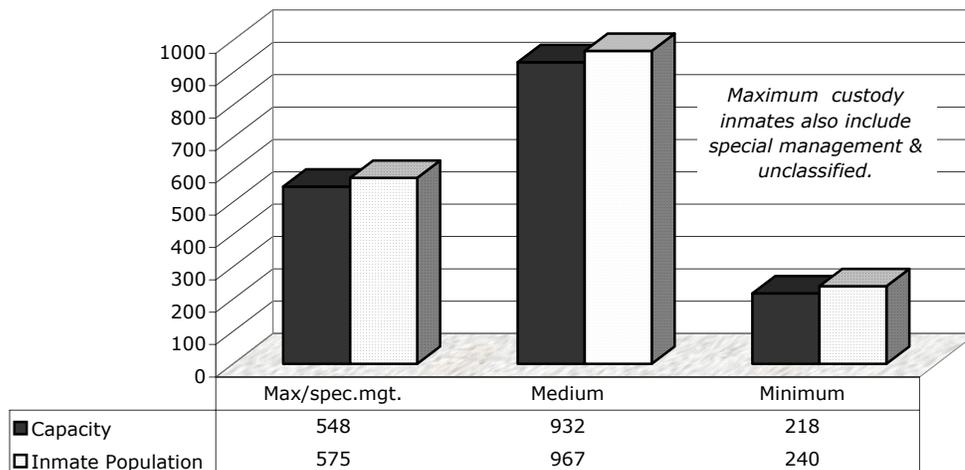
- 1985 The minimum security South Unit was constructed.
- 1997 The Legislature approved a construction project to expand the South Unit, which was completed in 1998. The work release program was also transferred to the South Unit at that time, and increased from 19 to 32 slots (it has since increased to 48 slots.)

East Unit

- 1988 The Legislature authorized creation of the 400-bed medium security Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility at a vacant mobile home production facility. The first inmates were received at the facility on January 23, 1989.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	1,698	<i>HCF is a multi-custody facility for housing general population male inmates. In addition to the maximum security Central Unit, the facility also includes the medium security East Unit and the minimum security South Unit.</i>
Population	1,782	
FY 01 ADP	1,773	

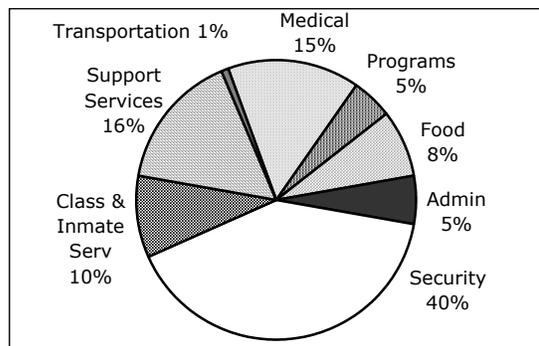


FY 02 Staffing and Budget

FTE 512 (353 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures \$24.2 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$18,694 (ADP: 1,789)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	20
Substance abuse treatment	36
Vocational education	121
Sex offender treatment	80

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2002

Agri-business	17
Sewing	75
Laminated furniture	35
Vehicle/furniture restoration	39
Office systems	35
Warehouse	6
Industrial technology	2
Unruh Fabrication (private)	8
Aramark (private)	2
Hubco (private)	17

In FY 2001

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 92,752 hours of community service work, valued at \$477,673.
- ◆ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$808,707 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$146,590 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$4,628 in transportation costs.
 - paid \$3,789 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$14,150 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$77,480.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ HCF inmates paid:
 - \$20,586 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$7,992 in sick call fees.

David McKune, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1868 On July 2, 1868 the first inmates were admitted to Kansas State Penitentiary, the state's first penal institution.
- 1983 A major multi-year cellhouse renovation project was initiated.
- 1985 The facility's medium security unit, immediately adjacent to the maximum security compound, was completed.
- 1990 The facility was renamed Lansing Correctional Facility and was consolidated with Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing and Osawatomie Correctional Facility (now the East and South Units, respectively).
- 1997 The A and T unit, closed by court order, was renovated and opened as a therapeutic community. It now houses mentally ill inmates.
- 2001 Renovation of the original administration building, begun in 1998, was completed; the project provided space for carrying out capital punishment sentences and for staff development functions.

East Unit

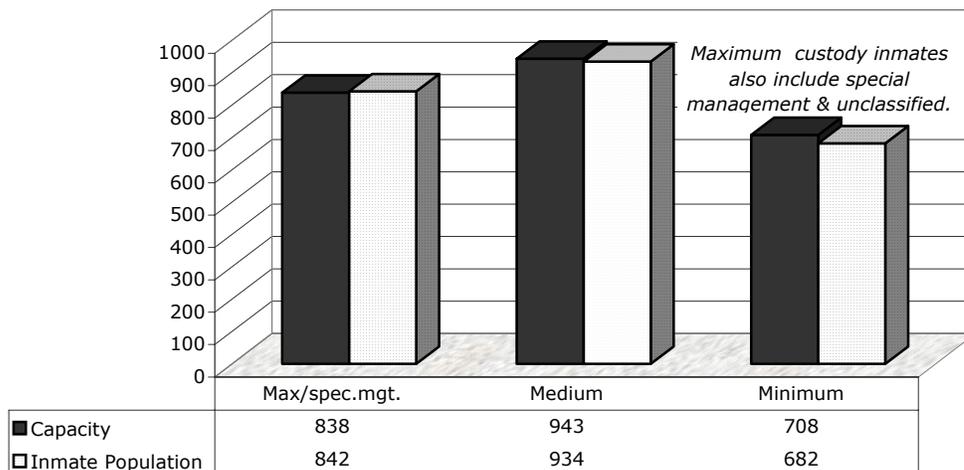
- 1917 The East Unit was originally established as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women.
- 1980 The East Unit became co-correctional.
- 1995 Co-corrections at the East Unit was terminated and the facility became a male minimum security facility.

South Unit

- 1987 Osawatomie Correctional Facility was established in September 1987 as an 80-bed minimum security facility.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	2,489	<i>LCF is the state's oldest and largest correctional facility. It is a multi-custody, multi-unit facility housing primarily general population male inmates. The Central Unit includes maximum and medium security compounds, while the East and South Units are both minimum security.</i>
Population	2,458	
FY 01 ADP	2,428	

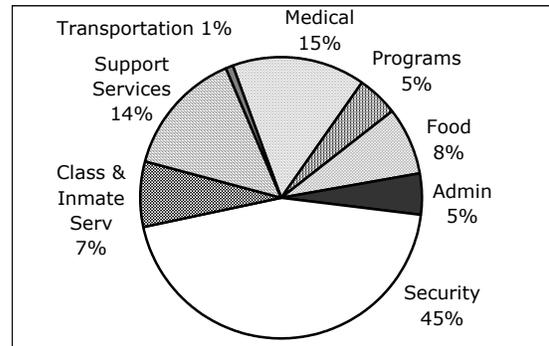


FY 02 Staffing and Budget

FTE 710 (535 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures \$32.6 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$18,596 (ADP: 2,434)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	30
Substance abuse treatment	
Full-time	24
Part-time	24
Therapeutic community	100
Vocational education	58
Sex offender treatment	140

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2002

Wood furniture	50
Sign-N-Graphic	43
Chemical division	34
Private sector porters	27
Data entry	20
Agri-business	15
Warehouse	8
Impact Design (private)	206
Heatron (private)	37
Zephyr Products (private)	29
Henke Manufacturing (private)	37
VW Services (private)	17
Other private	26

In FY 2001

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 194,042 hours of community service work, valued at \$999,316.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$3,488,793 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$775,153 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$56,834 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$122,649 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$51,807 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$445,989.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ LCF inmates paid:
 - \$28,723 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$8,216 in sick call fees.

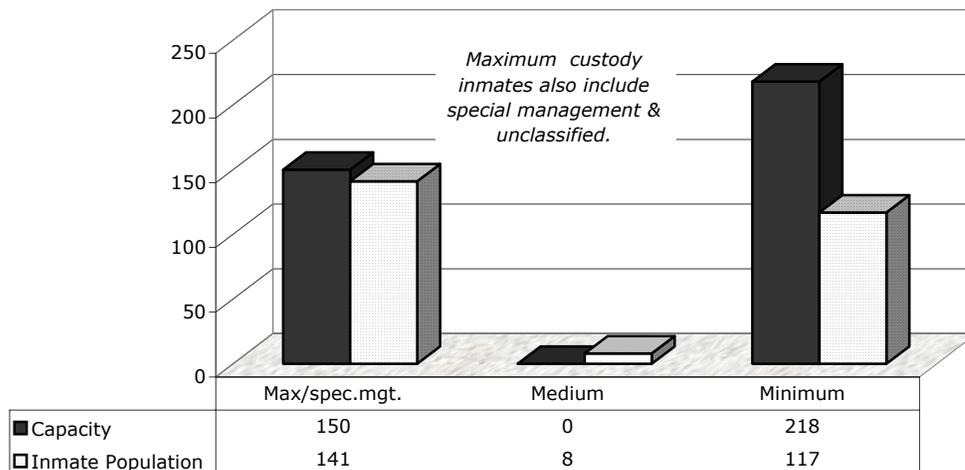
Karen Rohling, Warden

History

- 1989 The department's long-term plan for providing services to mentally ill inmates was approved by the federal court. The plan included construction of a 150-bed correctional mental health facility on the grounds of Larned State Hospital.
- 1992 The facility began receiving inmates in January 1992.
- 1995 One 30-bed living unit was removed from operating capacity to provide housing for civilly committed sexually violent predators under the supervision of SRS.
- 1996 A portion of the Jenkins Building was occupied by LCMHF to provide housing for minimum custody inmates.
- 1997 The entire Jenkins Building (now referred to as the West Unit) was made available to the department for housing minimum custody inmates.
- 2000 The sexually violent predators in SRS custody were transferred to Larned State Hospital (LSH), and the 30-bed living area was returned to KDOC use. LSH ceased providing substance abuse treatment services to KDOC inmates and, in exchange, the Legislature approved funds for construction of a programs building so that KDOC could provide a comparable program service to minimum custody inmates.
- 2001 Construction of the new programs building was completed.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	368	<i>LCMHF's Central Unit is a maximum security compound providing specialized, transitional housing and services for mentally ill male inmates. The facility's West Unit provides general population housing for minimum security male inmates.</i>
Population	266	
FY 01 ADP	311	

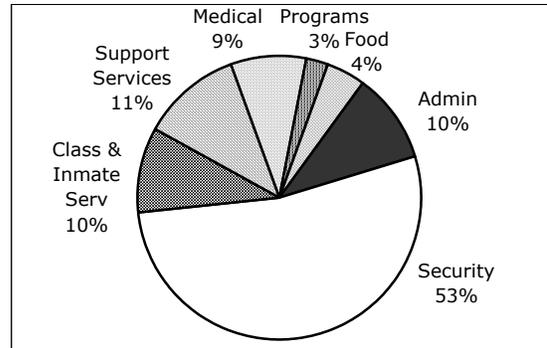


FY 02 Staffing and Budget

FTE 186 (132 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures \$7.7 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$33,285 (ADP: 273)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	10
Substance abuse treatment (CDRP; non-contract)	40
Vocational education	18

Correctional Industries

None

In FY 2001

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 131,188 hours of community service work, valued at \$675,618.
- ♦ LCMHF inmates paid:
 - \$3,459 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,750 in sick call fees.

Norton Correctional Facility

Including Stockton Correctional Facility

Jay Shelton, Warden

History

Central Unit

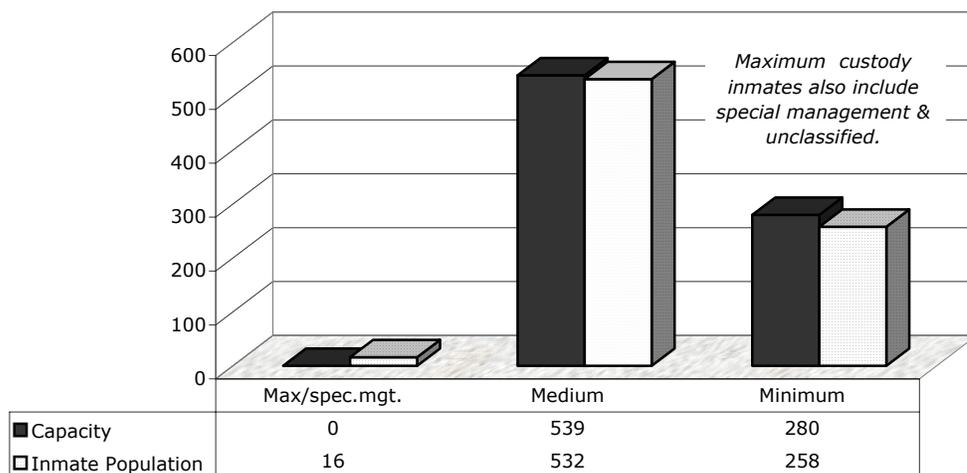
- 1987 The Central Unit received its first minimum custody inmates in September 1987.
- 1988 In October, the department assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the former Norton State Hospital.
- 1990 NCF assumed administrative responsibility for Stockton Correctional Facility, now referred to as NCF's East Unit.
- 1998 The medical clinic was relocated and segregation space was expanded.
- 1999 In March, a new 200-bed medium security housing unit became operational at the Central Unit. The project was financed with federal VOI/TIS funds and the State General Fund. The expansion project also included construction of a new correctional industries building.
- 2000 Sex offender treatment began operation.

East Unit

- 1988 In December 1988, Stockton Correctional Facility received its first inmates.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	819	<i>In addition to the medium/minimum security Central Unit at Norton, NCF also operates a minimum security satellite unit, the Stockton Correctional Facility. Both units provide general population housing for male inmates.</i>
Population	806	
FY 01 ADP	776	

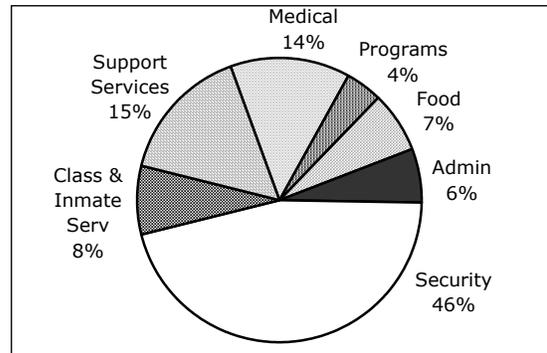


FY 02 Staffing and Budget

FTE 266 (190 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures \$12.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$20,948 (ADP: 770)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Substance abuse treatment	
Full-time	36
Vocational education	58
Sex offender treatment	80

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2002

Microfilm division	36
Aramark	1

In FY 2001

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 80,957 hours of community service work, valued at \$416,929.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$11,264 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$2,713 for room and board.
 - paid \$563 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$7,472.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ NCF inmates paid:
 - \$8,469 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$4,644 in sick call fees.

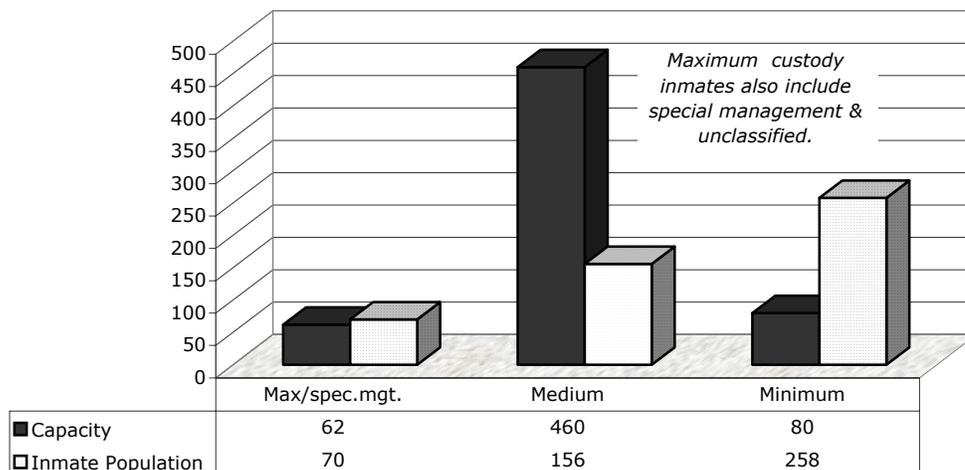
Richard Koerner, Warden

History

- 1962 The State Reception and Diagnostic Center received its first inmates.
- 1975 Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center (KCVTC) opened and housed non-violent, youthful, first commitment male offenders.
- 1984 The West Unit opened on the grounds of Topeka State Hospital as a pre-release center for male and female inmates.
- 1990 All Topeka-based KDOC facilities were administratively consolidated into a single facility, the Topeka Correctional Facility.
- 1994 The South Unit (Topeka Work Release) closed in September.
- 1995 A new maximum security cellhouse for females was opened, resulting in the end of female housing at Lansing.
- 1998 Plans were announced to relocate the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado Correctional Facility beginning in March 2001.
- 1999 Minimum custody males were transferred to other KDOC facilities and the West Unit was converted to minimum custody female housing.
- 2000 The Legislature authorized issuance of bonds for three capital improvements projects at the Central Unit so that TCF functions at the West Unit can be transferred to the Central Unit in 2002. The projects were necessary so that the state can proceed with disposition of the former Topeka State Hospital property.
- 2001 In March, TCF became an all-female facility upon transfer of the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado. Renovation of J Cellhouse (formerly RDU) into a medium custody female dormitory began.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	602	
Population	484	<i>Nearly all KDOC female inmates are housed at TCF.</i>
FY 01 ADP	641	



FY 02 Staffing and Budget

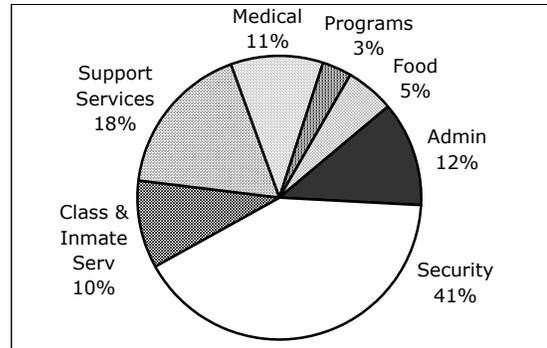
FTE 249 (158 uniformed)
Both numbers include positions authorized for J Cellhouse operation that won't be filled in FY 02.

Est. Expenditures \$10.8 million

Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$26,791 (ADP: 500)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Substance abuse treatment	
Regular full-time	48
Therapeutic community	24
Vocational education	34
Sex offender treatment	12

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2002

State surplus property	9
Federal surplus property	6
Michaud Industries (private)	8
RMG (private)	24
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2001

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 60,063 hours of community service work, valued at \$309,324.
- ◆ Inmates working for private employers earned \$52,076 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$12,146 for room and board.
 - paid \$2,558 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$30 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$11,901.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ TCF inmates paid:
 - \$6,972 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,306 in sick call fees.

Winfield Correctional Facility

Including Wichita Work Release Facility

Emmalee Conover, Warden

History

Winfield

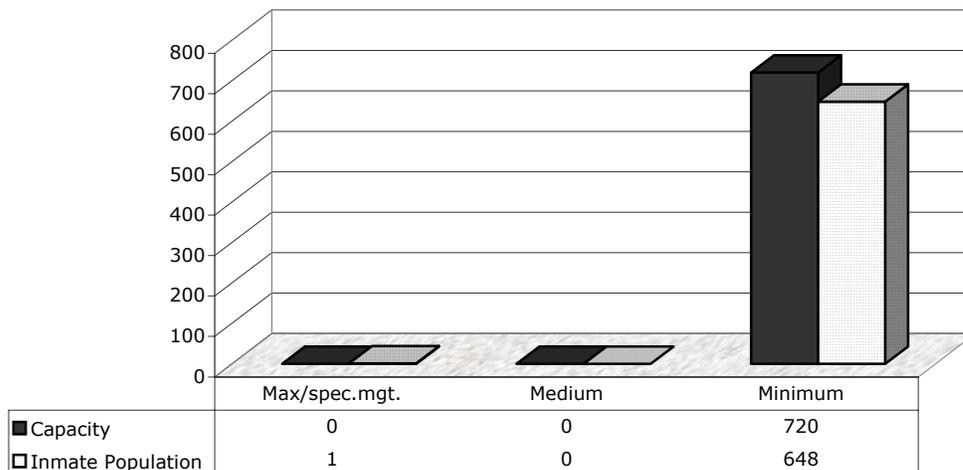
- 1984 The Winfield Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital, providing primarily pre-release programming services.
- 1989 Having expanded both in terms of size and facility mission, the name of the facility was changed to Winfield Correctional Facility.
- 1996 In September, the administrations of Winfield and Wichita Work Release Facility were combined.
- 1998 A therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program was implemented at the facility.
- 2000 The InnerChange program, a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program, began operation in March. The program has the capacity to serve 158 inmates.

Wichita Work Release

- 1976 Wichita Work Release began operation as a co-correctional program in January 1976, with an initial capacity of 22 inmates.
- 1990 In November the facility moved to its current location. Through several expansions over the years, the facility has grown to its current capacity of 198.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2001)

Capacity	720	<i>The two WCF units provide minimum security housing primarily for male inmates. Of the total capacity, 198 beds are work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility. Ten of the work release beds are for female inmates; the balance of WCF capacity is male.</i>
Population	649	
FY 01 ADP	700	

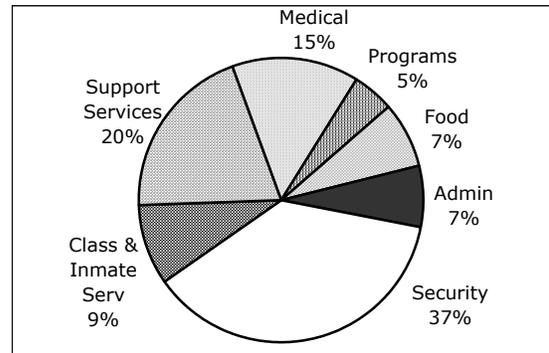


FY 02 Staffing and Budget

FTE 201 (130 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures \$9.9 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP \$19,646 (ADP: 686)

Estimated FY 2002 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2002 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2002 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP (operating costs)

FY 02 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	64
InnerChange program	158
Vocational education	22

Correctional Industries

None.

In FY 2001

- ◆ Minimum security inmates performed 256,255 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,319,713.
- ◆ Work release inmates earned \$2,463,941 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$373,073 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$11,802 in transportation costs.
 - made \$12,157 in medical payments.
 - paid \$205,748 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$37,158.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ◆ WCF inmates paid:
 - \$8,090 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,531 in sick call fees.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

KDOC
2002

Directories

Kansas Department of Corrections
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
900 SW Jackson St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
785-296-0014 (fax)
[Http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/](http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/)

Management Team	Areas of responsibility
<p>Charles E. Simmons <i>Secretary of Corrections</i></p>	<p>Systemwide policy and operations</p>
<p>Roger Werholtz <i>Deputy Secretary Facility Management</i></p>	<p>Correctional facility management; Inmate management; capital improvements; KQM coordination.</p>
<p>Roger Haden <i>Deputy Secretary Programs and Staff Development</i></p>	<p>Offender program contracts and services; Kansas Correctional Industries; staff development; research and planning; coordination of accreditation and policy review.</p>
<p>Robert Sanders <i>Deputy Secretary Community and Field Services</i></p>	<p>Parole supervision; community corrections grant administration; conservation camp oversight.</p>
<p>Tim Madden <i>Chief Legal Counsel</i></p>	<p>Legal services; internal investigations.</p>
<p>Bill Miskell <i>Public Information Officer</i></p>	<p>News media relations; freedom of information officer; public information; victim notification.</p>
<p>Judy Rickerson <i>Human Resources Director</i></p>	<p>Personnel services; employee recruitment and relations; EEO and affirmative action</p>
<p>Dennis Williams <i>Fiscal Officer</i></p>	<p>Budget preparation; fiscal management and control; accounting.</p>
<p>Carlos Usera <i>Information Technology Director</i></p>	<p>Computer systems and application development; telecommunications; offender records.</p>
<p>Jan Johnson <i>Staff Assistant to the Secretary</i></p>	<p>Administrative support to the Secretary; legislative bill tracking; interagency coordination; fiscal notes; VOI/TIS grant management.</p>
<p>Debi Holcomb <i>Victim Services Director</i></p>	<p>Victim services, victim programs, victim-offender programs, victim services volunteer coordinator</p>

Kansas Department of Corrections
 4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
 900 SW Jackson St.
 Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
 785-296-0014 (fax)
[Http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/](http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/)

KDOC Correctional Facility/ Warden	Deputy Warden(s)	Address/Telephone
El Dorado Correctional Facility Michael A. Nelson, Warden	Ken Luman, Operations Don Thomas, Programs Susan Gibreal, Support Services	P. O. Box 311 El Dorado, KS 67042 316-322-2020 316-321-5349 (fax)
Ellsworth Correctional Facility Ray Roberts, Warden	Johnnie Goddard	1607 State Street P. O. Box 107 Ellsworth, KS 67439 785-472-5501 x. 404 785-472-3639 (fax)
Hutchinson Correctional Facility Louis Bruce, Warden	John Turner, Support Services Sam Cline, Operations Steve Dechant, Programs	500 South Reformatory P. O. Box 1568 Hutchinson, KS 67504 620-728-3338 620-662-8662 (fax)
Lansing Correctional Facility David R. McKune, Warden	Rex Pryor, Operations Rudy Stupar, Programs Mike Neve, Support Services	P. O. Box 2 Lansing, Kansas 66043 913-727-3235 x. 7210 913-727-2675 (fax)
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility Karen Rohling, Warden	Art Riedel	P. O. Box E Larned, KS 67550 620-285-8039 620-285-8070 (fax)
Norton Correctional Facility Jay Shelton, Warden	Robert Perdue	P. O. Box 546 Norton, KS 67654 785-877-3380 x. 421 785-877-3972 (fax)
Topeka Correctional Facility Richard Koerner, Warden	Keven Pellant, Programs Roger Krehbiel, Operations	815 S.E. Rice Road Topeka, KS 66607 785-296-7220 785-296-0184 (fax)
Winfield Correctional Facility Emmalee Conover, Warden	Rex Davis, Winfield Julie Utt, Wichita Work Release	1806 Pinecrest Circle Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-6660 x. 202 620-221-0068 (fax)

Kansas Department of Corrections
 4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
 900 SW Jackson St.
 Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
 785-296-0014 (fax)
[Http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/](http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/)

KDOC Parole Directors**Address/Telephone**

John Lamb, Director
 Northern Parole Region

3400 Van Buren — Lower Level
 Topeka, KS 66611
 785-296-0200
 785-296-0744 (fax)

Kent Sisson, Director
 Southern Parole Region

210 North St. Francis
 Wichita, KS 67202
 316-262-5127 x. 214
 316-262-0330 (fax)

Kansas Correctional Industries**Address/Telephone**

Rod Crawford, Director
 Kansas Correctional Industries

P. O. Box 2
 Lansing, KS 66043
 913-727-3249
 913-727-2331 (fax)

Correctional Conservation Camps**Address/Telephone**

Tom Bringle
 Administrator

Labette Correctional Conservation Camp

and

Labette Women's Correctional Conservation Camp

Box 306
 Oswego, Kansas 67356
 620-795-2925
 620-795-2502 (fax)

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies

<p>Atchison Co. Comm. Corr. Glenna Moore, Director 729 Kansas Avenue Atchison, KS 66002-0348 913-367-7344 FAX 913-367-0227</p>	<p>Shawnee Co. Comm. Corr. Dina Hales, Director 712 South Kansas, Suite 3E Topeka, KS 66603-3821 785-233-8856 FAX 785-233-8983</p>	<p>2nd Judicial Comm. Corr. Dina Hales, Director 712 South Kansas, Suite 3E Topeka, KS 66603-3821 785-233-8856 FAX 785-233-8983</p>
<p>4th District Comm. Corrections JoAnn Hines, Director 1418 South Main, Suite 3 Ottawa, KS 66067-3543 785-242-1092 FAX 913-242-6170</p>	<p>5th District Comm. Corrections Gary Marsh, Director 618 Commercial Emporia, KS 66801-3902 620-341-3463 FAX 316-341-3456</p>	<p>6th District Comm. Corrections Bill Vankirk, Deputy Director 501 S. Hospital Drive, Ste 200 Paola, KS 66071-1661 913-294-2997 FAX 913-294-3028</p>
<p>Riley Co. Community Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 105 Courthouse Plaza Manhattan, KS 66502-6017 785-537-6380 FAX 785-537-6398</p>	<p>22nd District Comm. Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 112 North 7th Hiawatha, KS 66434 785-742-7551 FAX 785-537-6398</p>	<p>Harvey/McPherson Comm. Corr. Cheryl Barrow, Director P. O. Box 541 McPherson, KS 67460 620-241-3510 (McPherson) 316-283-8695 (Newton) FAX 620-241-1372 (McPherson) FAX 316-283-3753 (Newton)</p>
<p>11th Jud. Dist. Comm. Corr. Mike Wilson, Director 408 N. Walnut Pittsburg, KS 66762 620-232-2460 FAX 620-232-5646</p>	<p>28th Judicial Districts Annie Grevas, Director 227 North Santa Fe, Suite 202 Salina, KS 67401-2719 785-826-6590 785-243-8169 (Concordia) FAX 785-826-6595</p>	<p>13th Dist. Comm. Corr. Chuck McGuire, Director Smith Bldg., Suite 310226 West Central El Dorado, KS 67042-2146 316-321-6303 FAX 316-321-1205</p>
<p>Montgomery Co. Comm. Corr. Kurtis Simmons, Director ICO PO Box 846, Suite 360 Independence, KS 67301 620-330-1122 (Independence) 620-251-7531 (Coffeyville) FAX 620-331-2619</p>	<p>Northwest KS Comm. Corr. John Trembley, Director 1011 Fort Hays, KS 67601-0972 785-625-9192 FAX 785-625-9194</p>	<p>Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corr. Max Bunyan, Director 208 West Spruce Dodge City, KS 67801-0197 620-227-4564 FAX 620-227-4686</p>
<p>Cowley Co. Comm. Corr. Tex Gough, Director 320 E. 9th, Suite C Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-345 (Office) FAX 620-221-369</p>	<p>Central KS Comm. Corr. Les Harmon, Director 1806 12th St. Great Bend, KS 67530 620-793-1940 FAX 620-793-1893</p>	<p>24th District Comm. Corr. Denise Wood, Director 606 Topeka Larned, KS 67550-3047 620-285-3128 FAX 620-285-3120</p>
<p>25th District Comm. Corr. Tad Kitch, Director 601 North Main, Suite A Garden City, KS 67846-5456 620-272-3630 FAX 620-272-3635</p>	<p>Reno Co. Comm. Corr. Craig Daniels, Director 111 West 1st Street Hutchinson, KS 67501-5212 620-665-7042 FAX 620-665-8886</p>	<p>South Central Comm. Corr. David Wiley, Director 119 S. Oak, PO Box 8643 Pratt, KS 67124-8643 620-672-7875 FAX 620-672-7338</p>
<p>Sumner Co. Community Corr. Louis Bradbury, Director 120 East 9th Wellington, KS 67152-4098 620-326-895 FAX 620-326-5576</p>	<p>Douglas Co. Comm. Corr. Ron Stegal, Director 11th & Massachusetts, 3rd Flr Lawrence, KS 66044-3096 785-842-8414 FAX 785-842-8455</p>	<p>Johnson Co. Community Corr. Mike Youngken, Director 135 South Kansas Olathe, KS 66061-4434 913-829-5000 FAX 913-829-0107 FAX 913-829-0038</p>

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies (continued)

<p>Leavenworth Co. Comm. Corr. Penny Lincoln, Director Harvey House, 2nd Floor 624 Olive Leavenworth, KS 66048-2600 913-684-0775 FAX 913-684-0764</p>	<p>Sedgwick Co. Comm. Corr. Mark Masterson, Director 905 North Main Wichita, KS 67203-3648 316-383-7003 FAX 316-263-5809</p>	<p>Unified Government Comm. Corr. Phil Lockman, Director 812 N. 7th Street Kansas City, KS 66101 913-573-4180 FAX 913-573-4181</p>
<p>8th District Comm. Corr. Mike Wederski, Director 801 North Washington Junction City, KS 66441 785-762-4679 FAX 785-762-4674</p>	<p>Cimarron Basin Authority Mike Howell, Director 239 W. Pancake Suite #3 Liberal, KS 67901 620-626-3284 FAX 620-626-3279</p>	<p>31st District Comm. Corr. Phil Young, Director P. O. Box 246 Fredonia, KS 66736 620-378-4435 FAX 620-378-4531</p>
	<p>12th District Comm. Corr. Wanda Backstrom, Director 811 Washington Concordia, Kansas 66901 785-243-8170 FAX 785-243-8179</p>	
.		